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## Dole Leads Senate Attack On Clinton's Foreign Policy

By Elaine Sciolino  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — Bob Dole has taken up his role as Senate majority leader with a two-pronged attack on the Clinton administration's foreign policy, introducing legislation to lift the arms embargo in Bosnia and to give Congress more control over the scope and financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations.

The move represented the first foreign policy confrontation between the new Republican majority in Congress and the administration.

It also underscored the intention of the Republican-dominated Congress in general, and Mr. Dole in particular, to put the administration on the defensive and to try to wrest control of at least part of the foreign policy agenda from the Democrats.

United Nations peacekeepers, struggling to put into effect an ambitious cease-fire in Bosnia, on Thursday criticized as counterproductive any Senate move to remove the arms embargo on the Muslim-led government, Reuters reported.

A UN spokesman in Sarajevo said that the Senate initiative flew in the face of efforts to implement the latest truce. UN officials said that removing the embargo would encourage the Bosnian Army to plunge back into a war it had already lost.

But the Bosnian government, despite having signed the truce, called for the lifting of the arms ban. "The Senate move is the right thing to do and long overdue," said Prime Minister Haris Silajdzic. "Those opposing the move appear Serbian fascism."

In Brussels, meanwhile, the EU trade commissioner, Sir Leon Brittan, called Thursday for a concerted European Union effort to prevent a lurch to isolationism in U.S. foreign policy. Referring to the impact of the new Republican-dominated Congress on the policy of the Clinton administration, Sir Leon said that "it would be a sad day for Europe and the United States" if U.S. foreign policy became more isolationist.

In another sign of things to come, Mr. Dole also pledged Wednesday that the Senate would question the legality of giving economic aid to North Korea as part of a far-reaching nuclear agreement and examine closely the cost of helping Haiti.

Under one bill by Mr. Dole, the United States would cease to honor the UN arms embargo on Bosnia either at the request of the Serbian government or at the end of a four-month cease-fire on May 1.

His move could not have come as a total surprise to the administration, because it largely repeated the language of a similar Dole initiative that passed the Senate in August, but it complicates administration efforts to assure the allies that the United States will not unilaterally lift the embargo.

Although the administration has stopped enforcing the embargo, it has proposed lifting it on its own, arguing that such a move would set a precedent for other countries to ignore UN resolutions and would widen the war.

In denouncing the proposal, the State Department spokesman, Mike McCurry, said: "If you take on the unilateral responsibility of lifting the arms embargo, the United States would also unilaterally take on the consequences of that action, and that would include, in our view as a moral responsibility, the arming, training, and

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Chechen volunteers battling Thursday for control of Grozny. Reports said that reinforcements for both sides were heading for the war-battered capital.

## Yeltsin Is Yielding to Hard-Liners, U.S. Fears

By R. Jeffrey Smith  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — President Boris N. Yeltsin's reliance on a small group of Moscow hard-liners for advice about the war in Chechnya has surprised the Clinton administration and provoked growing worries in Washington about the future direction of his military and security policies, U.S. officials say.

U.S. intelligence circles have received a series of reports from Moscow that in pursuing the increasingly violent war, Mr. Yeltsin has walled himself off from many top reformist allies and is listening primarily to the head of his security service, a little-known figure

who has no broad political experience and no special knowledge of Chechnya.

The CIA has also concluded that Mr. Yeltsin's listening closely to a small circle of other conservative military and security officials whom one official described Wednesday as "throwbacks" to an earlier political era in Moscow. The consequences of this "step back in time" are not yet clear, the official said, "but it is not a good sign" for Washington's policy of support for political and economic reform in Moscow.

In a classified CIA report given to policymakers two weeks ago, the agency's office of Slavic and Eurasian Analysts concluded that "there is much to be concerned about in Moscow" and speculated that Mr. Yeltsin's handling of the Chechnya conflict could mark a turning point in his presidency, several administration officials said. The report was first quoted in Wednesday's editions of the Washington Times.

Deputy Secretary of Defense John M. Deutch underscored U.S. concerns by telling a National Defense University audience that the Chechnya conflict was "a very, very serious internal problem for Russia" that would have consequences for "our relationship in the near future."

Mr. Deutch said Washington wanted "to see these hostilities end as quickly as possible."

The comments reflected a increase in U.S. anxiety about the impact of the conflict after Russian forces attempting to seize Grozny, the capital of the breakaway Chechen region, suffered a military setback on Monday. The administration so far has offered Russia its verbal support for the operation, but only on condition that it be ended quickly with a minimum of civilian casualties.

The political situation in Moscow is more volatile by far than it was several weeks ago, one official said, adding that Mr. Yeltsin's continued tenure was being

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## Kiosk

### Flights in Bosnia To Verify Truce

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina (Reuters) — The United Nations commander in Bosnia said Thursday that the Bosnian government and its Serbian foes had agreed on reconnaissance flights to verify a precarious cease-fire.

Lieutenant General Michael Rose said both sides agreed that their officers would travel in UN helicopters to verify a government army withdrawal from a Sarajevo demilitarized zone and the disengagement of forces elsewhere. But he warned that continued fighting in the northwestern Bihać enclave could sabotage the truce.

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## Perils on 2 Flanks Challenge EU Unity

By William Drozdiak  
*Washington Post Service*

PARIS — At a time when its expansion to 15 members poses a singular challenge in achieving common policies, the European Union is facing growing security threats on two separate flanks — east and south — that threaten its cohesion and, in particular, the crucial relationship between France and Germany.

While Germany looks at the power vacuum in the East and the unrest inside Russia with growing alarm, France and other southern nations such as Spain and

Italy believe their social stability is being directly affected by the spillover of Islamic radicalism in North Africa.

France's preoccupation with Algeria's civil war — which Prime Minister Edouard Balladur now calls his country's No. 1 foreign-policy priority — and Germany's preoccupation with the East have raised fears in both governments that the Union may become paralyzed just when it requires a clear sense of direction to press for closer political and economic unity by the end of the decade.

This strategic dissonance, which has

sharpened in recent weeks with the evolving crises in Algeria and Chechnya, loomed as the most critical theme in the private encounter on Thursday at Mr. Balladur's ski chalet in Chamonix between the prime minister and Chancellor Helmut Kohl, according to French and German officials.

The European Union is already facing a prolonged phase in limbo as France, which will preside over the Union for the next six months, enters what is most likely to be a

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With Mont Blanc as backdrop, Prime Minister Edouard Balladur and Chancellor Helmut Kohl held private talks Thursday in France. The German also urged Russia's president, Boris Yeltsin, to stop the bloodshed in Chechnya.

## Panel Finds No Evidence That Iraq Used Toxic Arms

By David Brown  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — A panel appointed by the National Academy of Sciences' Institute of Medicine said there was no evidence that chemical or biological weapons were used in the Gulf War, and urged that rumors of such weapons be discredited.

The committee was briefed on operations in the war and reviewed classified military documents concerning chemical warfare, its members wrote in a report released Wednesday.

The group, made up mostly of physicians, epidemiologists and environmental health specialists, said it "could find absolutely no reliable intelligence, and no medical or biological justification" for any of the many claims that poison gas had been used against coalition forces during the war.

Cases of the chronic, poorly defined illness known popularly as Gulf War syndrome "are not the result of chemical, biological, or toxin warfare, or accidental exposures to stored weapons or research material," the panel said, and such claims

should not be made or given credence in the absence of reliable data, to the contrary."

Claims that chemical- or biological-warfare agents were used during the war began during the conflict and gained momentum after some veterans complained of persistent rashes, mood changes and sleep disturbances.

The Senate Banking Committee, at the urging of Senator Donald W. Riegle Jr., a Michigan Democrat, investigated reports of gas exposure and released a report last year suggesting they were probably credible. Military authorities have consistently said there was no gas used by either Iraqi or coalition forces.

The Institute of Medicine panel's comments came in a 62-page report that reviewed the status of research into the syndrome.

The group cast doubt on two other possible causes of illness in veterans: vaccines

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## A Land of Emigrants Turns Vengeful on Immigrants

By John Tagliabue  
*New York Times Service*

TORVAIANICA, Italy — In this seaside town, battered down for the winter, the sudden notoriety is not terribly comfortable. But, Torvaianica, population 7,000, has endured it since a 15-year-old girl was killed Dec. 27 by a car carrying four drunken Moroccans.

The police in this port south of Rome said it appeared that the girl, Sara Folino, was hit accidentally. But on the morning after the accident, a Moroccan was attacked by an Italian with a knife at a bus stop along Viale Dantemarca. Later that day, four Italians pulled a Moroccan from his motorbike and beat him up. Then on

New Year's Day, a Moroccan in nearby Tor San Lorenzo was wounded by gunfire from a passing car, and an Indian man was stabbed with a knife.

At best, the violence might have been explained as a bewildered and youthful reaction to the death of a popular teenager. Nonetheless, it seemed to typify an enmity against foreigners that simmers just below the surface in towns across the country.

The attacks were only the latest in a series of assaults on foreigners in Italy, where a rising tide of immigrants, many of them job-seekers, has stirred wide resentment. Civil rights groups and the Vatican have condemned the violence. The national government, which includes ministers

from the neofascist National Alliance, has responded to the attacks mainly by proposing to curb immigration.

France and Germany have already adopted legislation to limit immigration. A similar mood is now sweeping Italy, though the plans of the caretaker prime minister, Silvio Berlusconi, to enact similar laws were interrupted by his resignation on Dec. 22.

"In the course of a century, we've gone from being a land of emigrants to one that takes in immigrants," said Luigi Manconi, a Milan sociologist. "We're just not equipped."

Torvaianica, an hour's drive south of

Rome, is a favored destination for foreigners.

When the beaches open in summer, roughly 1,000 foreigners — Africans and East Europeans mainly — come to wash dishes in the pizzerias or sell fresh coconut or sunglasses to bathers. On crisp January days, prostitutes from Gambia and Senegal stand in the noonday sun along the road to Rome in miniskirts and wool tights.

The scene is not unfamiliar elsewhere in Italy. In all, immigration officials estimate that about 1.5 million foreigners are working in Italy legally or clandestinely, mainly

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Newsstand Prices	
Andorra	9.00 FF Luxembourg 40 L. Fr.
Antilles	11.20 FF Morocco 12 Dh
Cameroun	1,400 CFA Côte d'Ivoire 8,000 Riels
Egypt	E.P. 5,000 Réunion 11.20 FF
France	7,000 FF Saudi Arabia 9,000 R.
Gabon	960 CFA Senegal 2,25 PTAS
Greece	350 Dr. Spain 2,25 PTAS
Italy	2,600 Lire Tunisia 1,000 Din
Ivory Coast	1,120 CFA Turkey 1,45,000
Jordan	1 JD U.A.E. 8,50 Dinar
Lebanon	U.S. \$1.50 U.S. Mil. (Eur.) 51.10

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Down 6.73	Down 0.07%
3850.92	111.38
<b>The Dollar</b>	previous close
DM 1.5507	1.5593
DM 1.5631	1.5605
Pound 100.875	101.376
Yen 5.353	5.357
FF	

## Porous Jails Set Off Crisis for the Tories

### Escape by 3 Lifers Points Up A String of Security Failures

By John Darnton  
New York Times Service

LONDON — Three convicts who broke out of a maximum-security prison on the Isle of Wight on Tuesday evening were still at large on Thursday, and, as more details about their escape came to light, the episode turned into a full-blown crisis for the government.

The breakout followed a string of problems, ranging from inmate rioting to lax supervision and security, that have plagued the ancient and overburdened prison system.

England and Wales have 130 prisons with a capacity of 53,536. As of Dec. 30, they held 48,274 prisoners.

The three men — two murderers and a prisoner whose diabetes reveal a morbid obsession with exterminating the human race — were all serving life terms. About 200 extra policemen were brought in to search the sparsely populated areas on the island and on England's southern coastline.

The prisoners slipped away from Parkhurst prison during an exercise class in the prison gym. They apparently used a replica of a skeleton key to open a back door, then ran 150 meters across a yard to a vocational training workshop and also opened a lock there.

Once inside, they assembled a seven-meter ladder from bits and pieces constructed during metalworking lessons, stole tools to cut through a perimeter fence, and then used the ladder to scale the outer wall.

They were missing for up to two and a quarter hours before a guard dog discovered a hole in the fence. That is more than enough time for them to have reached the mainland if they managed to secure a boat or slip aboard a ferry.

The police, however, were working on the assumption that the men were still hiding out on the island which has a 400-hectare forest close to the prison, isolated farmhouses and a population of 130,000.

Thursday afternoon, the police found the home-made key apparently used by the convicts near a phone booth close to the prison. How they managed to get hold of the duplicate key was only one mystery surrounding the escape. British prison guards typically wear keys on their belts.

Complicating the issue was a

charge from the Prison Officers Association, a union that has been fighting bitter battles with the prison system's management, that the warden had been told by guards two days before the breakout that they believed that prisoners had a copy of the key. The warden, John Marrett, was reported to have denied receiving any such warning.

The dispute took a new twist this afternoon when an assistant chief constable in Hampshire, John Wright, said he could not exclude the possibility that members of the prison staff had helped the escapees. His statement drew an angry denial from the union.

No one contended that security problems at Parkhurst were a secret. In October, the chief inspector of prisons, Judge Stephen Tumim, who was engaged in study of prison security, took the unusual step of writing to the director-general of the prison service about the situation at Parkhurst, pointing out that searches of prisoners were lax and that special electronic equipment to make them more effective was not being used.

Whether any steps were taken has not been publicly disclosed. But the timing of the breakout was unfortunate for the government and, in particular for the home secretary, Michael Howard, whose portfolio includes criminal justice. To bolster the sagging popularity of the ruling Conservatives, Mr. Howard promised a tough crime program 15 months ago, including longer sentences and tougher jails.

Earlier this week, there were two nights of rioting at Egham prison on North Humberstone. On New Year's Day, a man awaiting trial on charges of multiple murder, Frederick West, hanged himself in his cell in Winslow Green prison.

Last September, five prisoners who are members of the Irish Republican Army escaped briefly from Whitemoor jail in Cambridgeshire. Two weeks later, despite intensive searches there, a mass of Semtex explosives and detonators turned up inside the prison walls.

Periodically, the system is embarrassed by reports of prison officers refusing to enforce strict regulations and even doing such favors for prisoners as going shopping to get them steaks, smoked salmon, Italian sausage and coffee and cookies.

## Ex-President of Malawi To Face Murder Charges

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BLANTYRE, Malawi — Malawi's government will charge former President Hastings Kamuzu Banda and his closest associate, John Tembo, with the 1983 murders of four politicians, government ministers said Thursday.

The ministers said at a news conference that the pair would be charged within 48 hours and they would very likely appear in court in four to six weeks.

"Banda is the principal defendant," said Information Minister Brown Mpinganjira. "There is evidence that the first order for the four to be killed was given by John Tembo."

Mr. Banda, self-proclaimed president for life, ruled Malawi for three decades after independence from Britain in 1964 until he was removed in Malawi's first multiparty elections, last May.

The government decided that Mr. Banda, who is in his 90s and in ill health after brain surgery, was too frail to be moved to jail, Defense Minister Kasim Chilumphi said. Instead, the government placed Mr. Banda under house arrest at his Mudzi House home in Blantyre, Malawi's commercial capital.

A government-appointed commission investigating Mr. Banda said Wednesday that policemen, acting on official orders, had killed three cabinet ministers — Aaron Gadamu, Dick Matenje and Twaihu Sangala — and a member of Parliament, David Chivanga, in May 1983 and then disguised their deaths as automobile accidents.

Mr. Mpinganjira said the four apparently had been killed for opposing Mr. Tembo's appointment as acting president while Mr. Banda was abroad.

Mr. Tembo, who was detained Wednesday night,

Mr. Banda's right-hand man and was regarded as the power behind the ailing president during the last decade of his rule. A diplomat said he doubted Mr. Banda would stand trial because the inquiry commission had found him incapable of answering simple questions.

A former police inspector-general, MacWilliams Lunguza, also was under arrest for allegedly destroying documents relating to the case and for ordering the destruction of the car. At least two other senior police officers were arrested.

Hundreds of Malawians poured into the streets of the country's main cities to celebrate the arrests.

Witnesses said demonstrations in Blantyre turned violent as protesters set fire to a building belonging to the Malawi Congress Party, whose president for life is still Mr. Banda. In Lilongwe, the capital, demonstrations were peaceful.

(Reuters, AP, AFP)

By Lawrence Van Gelder  
New York Times Service

Victor Riesel, a crusading syndicated labor columnist who was blinded by an acid attack in 1956, died Wednesday at his home in New York. He was 81.

The cause of death was a heart attack, according to his son, Michael.

Mr. Riesel was assaulted just after leaving a New York restaurant at 3 A.M. on April 5, 1956. An hour earlier, he had finished a radio broadcast in which he assailed the leadership of a Long Island local of the International Union of Operating Engineers.

"I wasn't important as a man, but I was important as a symbol," Mr. Riesel wrote later. "The attack on me was an attack on the entire free press, challenging its right to expose crime and injustice. In hitting me, the underworld was thumbing its nose at the community and the forces of law and order."

On Aug. 18, the FBI arrested

eight men and said the blinding was the work of garment district terrorists determined to silence Mr. Riesel.

Mr. Riesel never stopped investigating against gangster infiltration and other corruption in labor unions.

His column was syndicated to as many as 350 newspapers.

Until he retired about 1990, he typed his own columns.

Mr. Riesel attributed his prowess at the keyboard to the fact that "I fell in love with my typing teacher."

He did.

Abe Telvi, the man accused of throwing the acid, was found shot to death in New York on July 28, 1956. There was a bullet in his head.

He lived in Xochitepec, Mex-



WES BANK SCUFFLE — Israeli police restrain in Jewish settlers blocking the car of leftists traveling Thursday to protest expansion of a settlement near Efrat. An order to stop construction still allows some expansion work.

## Radical Algeria Front Disavows War Talk

Reuters

PARIS — Algeria's outlawed Islamic Salvation Front denied Thursday that it had declared war on France or set a deadline for Western embassies to "shut or face bloodshed" in its struggle to oust the country's military rulers.

The Front's executive-in-exile said such alleged threats were part of a campaign "orchestrated by certain Western media" to discredit the Muslim fundamentalist opposition in the former French territory.

"Neither the Islamic Salvation Front nor the Islamic Salvation Army has issued such a statement," the Front's exiled leadership said in a declaration faxed to Paris. The Islamic Salvation Army is the Front's military wing.

It added that the Front considered the conflict "limited to the Algerian people on the one side and the military dictatorship on the other." The Front also said that it "condemns all action against innocents, whatever their views or religion and whoever carries them out."

The United States has con-

firmed that it was one of several countries, reported to include France, Britain and Germany, which received warnings in the last few days allegedly issued by the hard-line Armed Islamic Group.

The group has taken responsi-

bility for the killing of dozens of foreigners since September 1993.

In London, the Foreign Office renewed a warning to British citizens to refrain from traveling to Algeria "in view of the increased security threat to foreigners."

## 'Confession' Dictated, Pilot Says

### He Feared Being Shot as He Argued With North Koreans

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — A U.S. Army pilot who was captured after his helicopter went down in North Korea said Thursday that a statement he signed while in captivity was dictated by his captors.

Chief Warrant Officer Bobby Hall said the statement concerning an "illegal intrusion," which Pyongyang called a confession, "was what they dictated me to write down."

"We got into several arguments about the statement and the fact that they wanted to call it a confession," he said in a broadcast interview.

"The whole time I was there I thought any minute that I may have been shot, but they never came in to beat me up or anything," he said. "But it was always there in the back of my mind that I wasn't going to make it out."

Mr. Hall said in another interview that he had argued about the content of the statement for four or five days before signing and

that he regretted having cooperated to the extent that he did.

Mr. Hall said he still did not know how the light, unarmed helicopter he was flying with Warrant Officer M. David Hilemon, who was killed when the aircraft was downed, had strayed across the border.

"We had just discussed the fact that we were looking at the map and we were saying, 'Wait a minute. This doesn't look like what's supposed to be here,'" Mr. Hall said. "And about that time, when we said, 'Yep, we're right,' there was a loud explosion."

"I still haven't gotten a clear definition, if he had been shot or there was a mechanical problem on the aircraft that something blew up," he said. "But the windshield did cave in on us, and we lost engine power."

After the crash, Mr. Hall said, the helicopter went up in flames. He found Mr. Hilemon thrown from the craft, and a North Korean soldier helped him pull his dead co-pilot further from the wreckage. (Reuters, AP)

## U.S. Agrees to Deliver Oil

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — North Korea is complying with an agreement to end its nuclear arms program, and the United States will begin sending oil to that country this month to generate electrical power, the Pentagon said Thursday.

Washington promised to provide the oil for temporary power and heat under North Korea's agreement to dismantle its nuclear power generators, which the CIA believes have helped Pyongyang produce one or two atomic devices.

U.S. military officials said that North Korea so far was complying with the agreement to shut down its reactors, store spent graphite fuel rods and allow international inspectors to watch over a process that could take 10 to 14 years to complete.

One official said that actual delivery of heavy bunker oil was to be made before the Jan. 23 deadline by two tankers in the first shipment of a promised 500,000 tons.

"The initial stage of compliance has been completed," the official said, referring to North Korea's action in ending operations at one major nuclear reactor and stopping construction at two others.

Sankei Shimbun of Japan reported that Japan would shoulder 30 percent of the cost. It said that South Korea would pay more than 50 percent as part of a consortium called the Korea Energy Development Organization.

The United States has been seeking assistance from wealthy oil-producing countries in the Middle East while Japan has asked the European Union to contribute.

The newspaper reported last week that Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and several other Mideast countries were expected to join the organization out of concern that North Korea, if pressed, could divert nuclear technology and components to Iran or Iraq.

(Reuters, AFP)

## Victor Riesel, Blinded Labor Writer, Dies

By Lawrence Van Gelder  
New York Times Service

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"I wasn't important as a man, but I was important as a symbol," Mr. Riesel wrote later.

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He did.

Abe Telvi, the man accused of throwing the acid, was found shot to death in New York on July 28, 1956. There was a bullet in his head.

He lived in Xochitepec, Mex-

ico. Also killed in the crash was Maria Amaya, a friend.

In his years on the Dallas podium, Mr. Mata improved the orchestra's performance standard and brought the ensemble into the national and international spotlight. He campaigned vigorously for the building of the Morton H. Meyerson Symphony Center, which opened in 1989.

Thomas A. Daffron Jr., 83, a former editor at The New York Times, died Wednesday at Saratoga Memorial Hospital in Saratoga, Florida, of heart and kidney failure.

Nina Leen, one of the first female photographers for Life magazine, died Sunday in New York. She was believed to be in her late 70s or early 80s.

Francis Lopez, 78, the king of French operetta who composed more than 40 popular works and 1,000 tunes in a career spanning a half century, died Thursday in Paris of internal bleeding.

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## WORLD BRIEFS

### UN Stretched Thin, Butros Ghali Says As He Seeks Rapid Deployment Unit

UNITED NATIONS, New York (Reuters) — Secretary-General Butros Ghali, implicitly conceding the United Nations had overreached in some of its military operations, acknowledged Thursday that the organization was not ready to impose peace through the use of force.

"Enforcement action is beyond the capacity of the United Nations except on a very limited scale," he said in a report to the Security Council. "It would be folly to attempt to alter this reality at the present time."

Mr. Ghali, noting the difficulty in gathering troops once an operation was approved, said the council should consider a rapid deployment force for limited peacekeeping missions and have basic equipment in storage. "Nothing is more dangerous for a peacekeeping operation than to require it to use force when its existing composition, armament, logistical support and deployment deny it the capacity to do so," he said.

The United Nations, which now fields more than 70,000 troops in 17 peacekeeping missions, also lacks talent for some of the top posts, he said. He complained that member states did not provide enough senior people with diplomatic skills to go on sensitive peacekeeping missions or run complicated ventures that included elections and humanitarian aid.

### France Will Welcome Iraqi Official

PARIS (Reuters) — France said Thursday that it would officially receive Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz of Iraq in a sign of warming relations with Iraq.

Mr. Aziz is to meet with Foreign Minister Alain Juppé on Friday, said the Foreign Ministry spokesman, Richard Duqué. "The new meeting between Juppé and Aziz will allow us to remind Iraq of the need to implement Security Council resolutions," Mr. Duqué said. "The lifting of sanctions depends on this."

Mr. Aziz and Mr. Juppé met in New York in September during a session of the United Nations General Assembly. Unlike Washington, France is lobbying for an easing of sanctions.

### Jordan's King Returns Cous

## THE AMERICAS /

## A Spirit of Domestic Cooperation After Clinton Meets With Republicans

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatch

WASHINGTON — Flanked by the new Republican leaders of Congress, President Bill Clinton on Thursday pledged that they would "work together to make things happen."

A day after their party's triumphant takeover of both houses, Republican leaders met with Mr. Clinton and Democratic congressional leaders at the White House to discuss the legislative agenda.

The House speaker, Newt Gingrich, said it was "a very, very positive meeting overall" and that there was "a very real willingness to try to find a way to try to work together."

"There were no lines drawn in the sand by any party to the meeting," said the leader of the Republican majority in the House, Richard K. Armey of Texas.

When reporters asked about differences with the administration, Mr. Gingrich flatly accused them

of being destructive and said, "This is a different era with different ground rules."

Democrats, too, said they were ready to work with Republicans, but put limits on bipartisanship.

"We have to work with and compromise with Republicans," said the House minority leader, Richard A. Gephardt, Democrat of Missouri. "But we're not going to give up our basic beliefs."

The House minority whip, David E. Bonior, Democrat of Michigan, was more blunt.

"Frankly, we have major differences in who we represent," he said. "They represent the wealthy in this country."

The president said he hoped they could work together on lobbying and campaign finance reforms, overhauling the welfare system, improving health care, congressional reforms and the line-item veto.

Later, at a news conference where he introduced the new White House press secretary, Michael

McCurry, Mr. Clinton said he was pleased with the meeting, "in terms of tone and substance."

He repeated his pledge to work together, saying that "people are sick, literally sick, of all this partisanship infighting up here."

"I showed up here two years ago and I was revolted by it," he said, "and I think the American people are, too."

But Mr. Clinton's labor secretary, Robert Reich, harshly attacked the Republican program on Thursday, calling it irrelevant for America's middle class, and a "return of 12 years of stagnation or decline for most working Americans."

The White House meeting came after an opening legislative session Wednesday in which the House came under control of the Republicans for the first time in 40 years and the Senate returned to a Republican majority for the first time in eight.

"We were hired to do a job, and we have to start today to prove we'll do it," Mr. Gingrich told his

House's colleagues after being elected speaker. The chamber's swelling opening day, which usually is brief and ceremonial, began at noon and lasted just under 1½ hours.

In the chair at the closing gavel, Mr. Gingrich thanked members on both sides of the aisle.

"It has been not only the longest and most workmanlike opening session, but one of the most productive sessions, think, for any single day in House history," he said.

The House approved a package of rule changes that were part of the "Contract With America" pledged by Republicans in September. Republican leaders say the changes are an attempt to make the House more open and responsive to the public.

Although the changes were campaign promises of Republicans, most of their Democratic counterparts joined in overwhelming votes to approve them. Only a requirement of a two-thirds vote to approve increases in income taxes and term limits for

committee chairmen and for the speaker drew much Democratic opposition.

Among the other changes passed were measures to cut the number of House committees and committee staff by a third, and to eliminate proxy votes.

The House also voted to strip the District of Columbia of its largely symbolic vote on the floor of Congress. The vote, which split along party lines, reversed an action taken two years ago by the Democratic majority that then controlled the House to give the D.C. delegate, currently a Democrat, a floor vote over the Republicans' objections.

In its first roll call of the year Thursday, the Senate voted, 76 to 19, to reject a plan by Senators Tom Harkin, Democrat of Iowa, and Joseph I. Lieberman, Democrat of Connecticut, to weaken the use of filibusters, which are delays used by outnumbered senators to block legislation.

(AP, WP, Bloomberg)

Elegance and Power Settle In  
So How Does It Feel? It's Sort of Like Love'By Maureen Dowd  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — Tony Blankley, Newt Gingrich's sardonic spokesman, was sitting in his new office in the Capitol, enjoying the view from the top.

His wine glasses, champagne glasses and brandy glasses were on a shelf of the bookcase. His Winstons were on his desk. "And soon," promised this loyal soldier in the Republican revolution of austerity, "I'll be getting a cappuccino maker in here."

While the new members of the 104th Congress were on the floor Wednesday arguing about revising and extending, allowing and amending — and sounding disturbingly like the 103d Congress — Mr. Blankley was looking at the big picture.

Feeding the mania of Newt-o-mania, he briefed reporters on Mr. Gingrich's morning: "At 7:30, he went to the takeout in the basement of the House for coffee, black, and a banana, yellow," the aide said. Pressed for more details, he complied: "Yellow, with little brown stripes indicating ripeness within."

Mr. Blankley, 46, comfortable in blue shirt sleeves ending in starched white French cuffs and elegant cuff links, seemed well pleased with the classical murals decorating the walls of his new lair in the speaker's suite: lovely, barefoot women in gauzy, strapless gowns floating on a background of Pompeii red.

"My little bunnies," he said, gazing up at the murals and savoring the possessive pronoun.

The House curator's office confirmed that the women in the century-old murals painted by George Maynard are suitable for a sophisticate like Mr. Blankley, who had a prior career as a child movie star, growing up in Hollywood as the son of a comptroller of Columbia Pictures. They are bacchantes, the female followers of Dionysus who took part in Bacchanalian rites.

Asked how it felt to inherit the earth, Mr. Blankley did not resort to the official talking points handed out by the House Republican Conference, which advised Republicans to talk about their resumption of leadership after 40 years as "The Dawn of a New Era."

"It's sort of like love," Mr. Blankley replied. "You can't describe it to you intellectually. But you don't really understand the feeling until you experience it. Nothing compares to love, but this is a close second."

Sonny Bono was an object of curiosity, of course.

When the clerk of the House called out "Bono," during the roll-call vote to elect the speaker of the House, the congressman from Palm Springs, California, did not sing out "I Got You, Bono." He merely answered "Gingrich," like all the other Republicans.

But the familiarity of that high-pitched voice in such a formal setting caused some of his colleagues to start giggling anyhow.

Mr. Bono, a genial man in a double-breasted gray suit who looked quite at home in his new surroundings, joined in the merriment.

There were also fans following in the wake of the very tanned majority leader of the Senate as he walked through the Capitol, to shake his hand or ask how he was enjoying the Republican takeover.

"I knew it would happen someday," Senator Bob Dole replied. "I'm just glad I was alive."

But the elephant's share of the attention continued to go to the white-haired George Washington of the revolution.

Everywhere the buttons could be seen: "Under Newt Management," and "Friends of Newt." Young Republicans have been wearing tartan ties to emulate their leader, who was once Newton McPherson Jr. before he was adopted by his stepfather, Robert Gingrich.

About 200 Georgians, who arrived in town on Tuesday night on the Speaker's Express from Atlanta, a chartered plane for supporters, were milling around Congress on Wednesday morning, waiting for a photo opportunity with their hero.

It was clear that Mr. Gingrich was already taking on mythic proportions.

"He cares nothing about power," said John Gipson, a real estate developer from Atlanta and a friend of Newt.

"He just wants to take the burden of government off the people's back."

There were a few dissenters to be found around the Capitol, however.

"I generally hit the mute button when he comes on," said Wayne Bateman of Pasadena, California, who was having lunch with his wife in the cafeteria while the speaker delivered his inaugural address.

"He's a complete and total phony."



J. D. Hayworth, Republican of Arizona, holding up his one-year-old son as he and other House members recited the Pledge of Allegiance before taking their oaths of office.

## Away From Politics

## Tax-Panel Chief Makes a Gesture to Democrats

By Eric Pianin  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — The new chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, sounding a conciliatory note, said that Republicans would be open to suggestions from President Bill Clinton and congressional Democrats in shaping the final version of major tax-cut legislation.

The chairman, Bill Archer of Texas, also pledged swift committee action on the Republicans' Contract With America proposals for a \$500-per-child tax credit for families

earning up to \$200,000, a 50 percent reduction in the capital gains tax, generous new corporate and business write-offs and other measures.

But he acknowledged that some of the proposals would have to be revised to survive House-Senate negotiations and to avoid a presidential veto.

Mr. Clinton and the new House minority leader, Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, have floated their own proposals for middle-class tax relief since the Republi-

cans won control of Congress Nov. 8, pledging major tax cuts and a balanced budget.

Mr. Archer will probably unveil a detailed tax plan some time in early March. He hinted Wednesday that the committee might take up a Republican welfare reform plan before then because the proposal would produce cost savings that could be credited to financing the tax package. Informal five-year cost estimates of the plan range from \$150 billion to \$250 billion.

## Texan Who Was Executed Cried 'Murder'

By Sue Anne Pressley  
*Washington Post Service*

AUSTIN, Texas — Jesse DeWayne Jacobs did not go quietly to his death for a murder that prosecutors conceded his sister had committed.

"I have news for all of you — there is not going to be an execution. This is premeditated murder by the state of Texas," Mr. Jacobs declared in a strong, clear voice moments before he died of a lethal injection Wednesday in the death chamber in Huntsville.

The execution of Mr. Jacobs, 44, a lifelong criminal with a prior murder conviction, drew international attention from as far away as Washington and the Vatican. But here in Texas, the first execution of the new year was carried out with a minimum of protest. Only a handful of demonstrators stood at the edge of

the prison compound as Mr. Jacobs was put to death.

To death-penalty opponents, the case underscored the inherent injustice of the nation's system for dealing with people convicted of capital crimes. Although Mr. Jacobs was convicted in 1987 for slaying Etta Urdales, a 25-year-old mother of two, the same prosecutor later gained conviction of Mr. Jacobs' sister, Bobbie Jean Hogan, saying he had come to believe Ms. Hogan, not Mr. Jacobs, had pulled the trigger.

Mr. Jacobs said he initially took the blame for the murder "for the love of a sister." Ms. Hogan, who was convicted of involuntary manslaughter, is serving a 10-year prison term and will soon be eligible for parole. The authorities say that because Mr. Jacobs was an admitted accomplice, it does not matter that he did not pull the trigger.

"I'm open to the suggestion that possibly he wasn't the trig-

The case burst into prominence this week when the U.S. Supreme Court refused, by a 6-to-3 decision, to hear Mr. Jacobs' appeal.

On the opening day of the new 104th Congress, Representative Danny L. Burton, Republican of Indiana, took aim at the White House operation that answers the cat's fan mail.

"This is the same type of waste the American public wants to get rid of," Mr. Burton said. "I mean, spending their tax dollars on a fan club for the president's cat. The people have spoken, but the president doesn't seem to have listened."

"Don't get me wrong," he added. "I love animals and have both a cat and a dog, but I cannot imagine the justification for spending tens of thousands of dollars to fund a return-mail operation for a cat." (Reuters)

## Quote/Unquote

The CBS News anchor Connie Chung, on Representative Newt Gingrich's charge that her interview with his mother — in which she said her son had called Hillary Rodham Clinton "bitch" — was "unprofessional and disreputable": "I think he's doing what politicians always do in a case like this. They turn the controversial statements they've made away from themselves. He's trying to deflect attention from what he said about the first lady of the United States. And he didn't deny saying it."

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## Few Haitians at Guantánamo Take Cash Offer to Go Home

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Only about 15 percent of more than 4,400 Haitian refugees at Guantánamo, Cuba, agreed to take an \$80 U.S. cash grant in exchange for their voluntary repatriation, State Department officials said Thursday.

The officials said 665 Haitians had signed up by the midnight Wednesday deadline. Most returned to Haiti aboard Coast Guard cutters earlier this week, and the remainder were

to have been sent home by Thursday evening.

Another inducement for the Haitians to return was the offer of a job in a public works program being funded by international donors.

Defense Department officials have drawn up plans for the immediate repatriation of the remaining Haitians.

The State Department spokesman, Mike McCurry, said that many of them apparently were holding out hope of

resettling in the United States.

McCormick

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of their property.

McCormick

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# International Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## Changing of the Guard

### The Gingrich Paradox

There is no way of telling yet whether Newt Gingrich's inaugural speech to the House of Representatives on Wednesday was a genuine expression of born-again statesmanship or a brilliant tactical exercise. One hopes the former is true, that his gracious speech was not merely a masterly effort to make his "Contract With America" more palatable, but the emergence of a politician larger and more generous than his agenda. In any case, it was a surprising and startlingly effective performance — animated, anecdotal, humane. It also left little doubt that, at least for the moment, Newt Gingrich is America's pivotal political figure, Bill Clinton and Bob Dole included.

There is no telling how long the speaker's magnanimity will last; it certainly was not in evidence during the snarly press conference that preceded his swearing-in. But once he took the gavel, he could hardly have done a better job of portraying his avowedly partisan "Contract With America" as an inclusive and nonthreatening document that even his opponents could embrace without fear. Nor could he have been more energetic in his efforts — we are "comrades together," he said of the House — to invite his critics' help.

The man who vowed to dismantle much of the welfare state paid effusive tribute to its chief architect, Franklin Roosevelt. The partisan who has spent every second of his waking life over the past 10 years seeking to create a Republican hegemony gave exclusive credit to the Democrats for bringing about deregulation. The man seen as insensitive to the underclass declared that even his cherished balanced budget does not have "the moral urgency of coming to grips with what's happening to the poor Americans."

Mr. Gingrich had a wider audience in mind than the Democrats — a public that volcanically expressed its disgust with the way Washington, and in particular Congress, runs itself. His stated determination to make the House an open, responsive institution contrasted

refreshingly with the business-as-usual approach of the old leadership. The new majority missed a coup in not swiftly adding the Democrats' belated gift bill to Mr. Gingrich's own proposals to clean up committee rules and open the House to more television coverage.

The emotional high point was Mr. Gingrich's warning to his own party that privatization and profits cannot override the need for caring social programs. The lingering question, of course, is how to square the inclusive rhetoric with its divisive budget strategies.

Applause for Mr. Gingrich's political resolve should not drown out criticism of his many misguided proposal. He backs tax cuts that he says will help middle-class families and stimulate economic growth. But the proposed cuts on capital gains, corporate investment, and retirement saving — are ill designed to promote savings and investment and, as Representative Richard Gerhardt argues, tilt toward those with incomes over \$200,000.

Since Social Security, Medicare and defense are exempt, the House Republicans desired \$200 billion in spending cuts would have to come from programs on which Congress now spends about \$450 billion. That means cutting about 40 percent of every remaining program from border patrol to medical research.

This points up the central injustice — and hypocrisy — about the way Mr. Gingrich wants to go about reform. He pledges to balance the budget by aiming spending cuts at the most undeserved citizens. Meanwhile, he will offend those who benefit as unlimited mortgage interest deductions or high-cost health insurance. So, in its current rendition, his fiscal austerity is inherently unfair.

He hinted that middle-class entitlements like Medicare and farm subsidies, as well as defense, would eventually bear some of the burden. That suggestion and his speech raise the hope that this unusual man's zeal for reform may, in time, be tempered by grander impulses toward mercy and equity.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### It Was a Good Speech

That was a magnanimous and — who knows? — perhaps even useful speech Newt Gingrich gave before taking the oath as speaker on Wednesday. He seemed to be trying to crack the mold of what has been too long a stale and empty debate between the parties — stale on both sides, each determinedly ignoring its own weaknesses while creating a kind of cardboard cutout of the other's positions, the easier to knock them down. On behalf of his party, Mr. Gingrich made an important concession to the Democrats, then asked for one in return.

His was a tribute to their past accomplishments. "No Republican here should kid themselves about it. The greatest leaders in fighting for an integrated America in the 20th century were in the Democratic Party. The fact is it was the liberal wing of the Democratic Party that ended segregation. The fact is that it was Franklin Delano Roosevelt who gave hope to a nation that was in despair and could have slid into dictatorship. And the fact is every Republican has much to learn from studying what the Democrats did right."

What he asked the Democrats to acknowledge, in return is that all too often present federal programs aren't working, and particularly aren't working well for precisely those groups whose interests the Democratic Party most seeks to protect. "I would say to my friends in the Demo-

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

### Other Comment

#### Disaster for Yeltsin and Russia

Russia's intervention in Chechnya has become the disaster that Boris Yeltsin assured the world would not happen. Already the international community is gearing up for the first humanitarian crisis of the year as the refugee flood swells to 100,000 people. It is obvious the situation is going to get far worse.

— The Jerusalem Post.

The assault on Grozny is a tragedy for Russia as well as for the people of Chechnya, and a display of tactical folly. This is not a war between armies but an act of armed suppression that violates the human rights of the civilian victims.

— The Guardian (London).

President Yeltsin must regret his decision to declare war on Chechnya. The resistance his troops have met there proves that his goal could never be achieved by a mere show of strength.

His decision to proceed with brute force has jeopardized what was already a precarious

ious administration and also the future of a federal Russia. If and the war continues for another month, it will do untold damage to Russia's macroeconomic policy.

— Clarin (Buenos Aires).

#### A Plea for Civility in the House

Ten years ago, Ronald Reagan was president, the speaker of the House was Tip O'Neill and Newt Gingrich was a back-bench minority congressman who vowed to use "guerrilla warfare" to break the Democrats' hold on the House.

Now Mr. Reagan has Alzheimer's disease, Mr. O'Neill is dead and Mr. Gingrich is the man of the House, the first Republican speaker since 1955.

Mr. Gingrich may find that what worked for him as a guerrilla fighter will be seen as bullying when he is speaker. Will Democrats now switch to guerrilla tactics, with truth squads and theme teams and packs of hungry Gingrich Jr.s? We urge both sides to keep the debate civil.

— San Antonio (Texas) Express-News.

## National Crisis: Russia's Fate in the Balance in Chechnya

By Flora Lewis

**P**ARIS — The dirty little war in Chechnya has already brought dramatic changes to the standing of Boris Yeltsin and to what can be expected of Russia's relations with the West. It is no longer possible for U.S. and European governments to pretend that what they call this "internal matter" is none of their business and that tut-tutting about civilian casualties gives them a safe distance from the consequences.

The shameful indulgence they have shown so far toward Russia's violation of treaty commitments on human rights was due to fear that the alternative to Mr. Yeltsin would be much worse. But his Kremlin clique resents even the mild criticism voiced by Western officials, and his opponents talk darkly of the renewal of a police state and the wreck of the reform program.

There have been several revelations.

Much is due to the unprecedented news coverage of the battle. In part it is made possible by quite recent satellite communication by cellular telephone and telefax. In part it is the combination of determinedly independent Russian journalists no longer willing to cower, and the weakness of a floundering central government.

The lies Moscow has used to cover both its aggressive action and its failings have been of such Stalinian dimensions that

they are easily seen as ludicrous, showing panic, not masterly control.

It denies that this is a war, admitting a "police action" to "disarm the armed bandits" and "help the Chechen people." It claims that the army is being withdrawn and replaced by Interior Ministry troops, that the Chechens are bombing and shelling themselves, that Grozny has fallen but the assault must be redoubled.

Correspondents who recently returned to Moscow say they did not bother to listen to communiques and official claims. They just drove to see what happened, at great risk but with little interference. This is very new in Russia, and it makes a big difference. The Chechens, although disorganized, understand that and tell them "you are one of our best weapons."

Sebastian Smith of Agence France-Presse said that made him uneasy, but he knew the others was under the bombing and shelling and was not about to deny that it was happening. For the first time, Russians watched on television how their men were fighting and dying.

Moskovski Komsoomolsk, which has no love for Defense Minister Pavel Grachev

because of the murder of its correspondent who was investigating Defense Ministry corruption, published a picture of the minister at the battlefield. He stands smiling broadly in a field littered with corpses of Russian soldiers. It won't be easy to muzzle this freedom of information — only with a new terror that would provoke people who already know too well where it can lead.

Another revelation is the disarray, disorder and demoralization of the once formidable Russian army. AFP's Mr. Smith said the only Russians he saw were dead, all in their teens. New Russian prisoners say in interviews that they are youngsters who were told they weren't being sent to fight, only to be stationed in Chechnya, and they didn't know what it was all about.

Stephen Erlanger of The New York Times said this use of ill-trained recruits, with better forces to the rear, indicated that the Dec. 11 attack was mounted hastily after the failure of the not-so-covert "rebel" operation in November, without adequate intelligence or preparation.

It is a terrible humiliation for the Russian military establishment. Their quarrels and disagreements are evident. So long as he is left in charge, General Grachev's response is to become more fierce, but he can't even rely on the army, having

disgusted his initial supporters. He can only look to his Kremlin court.

As the war continues, it sinks the Russian budget and endangers the IMF stabilization loans whose conditions Moscow won't be able to meet. Some critics believe that this is deliberate, in order to triple the already hefty military budget (22 percent of the total) and kill economic reforms. There is talk of renationalizing some industries.

The odds have shifted against the kind of reasonably stable, friendly Russia the West so hoped to see. But the crisis — and it should be seen as a national, not just a Caucasian, crisis — also shows that enough has happened in five years for a new base to emerge that could redress those odds.

Mr. Yeltsin seems to be at about the point where Mikhail Gorbachev was at the end of the August 1991 coup, losing his grip on the hilt. There isn't likely to be any middle way left for him, either, now. If he doesn't pull back sharply and rededicate himself to reform and democracy, he will be swept over.

The West must recover its sense of basic goals, addressing not the fate of the leader but the fate of the country, which indeed concerns it. The kind of Russia the world will have to live with is in the balance.

— Flora Lewis

## Russia's Democratic Hopes Hijacked on the Road to Chechnya

By Yelena Bonner

**J**ERUSALEM — All the democratic ideals President Boris Yeltsin has proclaimed in the past have been betrayed by his military assault on Chechnya.

With this act, Mr. Yeltsin has crossed a Rubicon that will turn Russia back into a police state.

By attempting to crush the aspirations of the Chechen people using army and Interior Ministry troops, Mr. Yeltsin has revealed that brute force is his preferred method for dealing with anyone who disagrees with central control from the Kremlin. Police methods we thought had been buried along with totalitarianism are now poised to return.

The democratic hopes investi-

ed in the Russian president, it is now apparent, have been hijacked. He has fallen under the influence of the old but still powerful military-industrial complex, as well as the new oil cartels in Russia that cannot afford to lose Chechnya's rich resources.

There is also a political element in the attack on Grozny: Mr. Yeltsin has sought to shore up his flagging popularity among ordinary Russians by being tough on the Chechen rebels.

The bloodshed in Chechnya must lead not only to a general reassessment of Mr. Yeltsin's presidency but to a reassessment

of the attitudes of the Western democracies and the United Nations toward self-determination.

Defense of territorial integrity

is the right of states.

Self-determination is a human right. After all

the state-sponsored horrors of the 20th century, aren't we prepared

at last to agree that human rights should take priority over the rights of states?

Yet, the Americans and most

European states have declared

the war in Chechnya to be an

"internal Russian affair."

Only

belatedly has the Council of Europe expressed concern over the

excessive brutality of the Russian

assault and the widespread violations of human rights.

Defending a state's integrity

against the demands of individuals

and cultures, whether in Chechnya, Karabakh or Kurdistan, inevitably will lead to the use of force

and the violation of human rights.

It will lead to upheaval.

What is necessary to attain

peace and stability in today's

world is an attitude of cooperation

— within state borders or

between recognized states and

those seeking autonomy or secession.

This approach will accommo-

dinate the demand of self-deter-

mination through new forms of

confederation or commonwealth.

Working out the mechanisms of

such relationships is the most

acute problem not only in Russia

but in much of the world today.

If this subject is not taken up with the greatest urgency by the United Nations as well as the Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe, these bodies will become mere shadow versions of the failed League of Nations, and the world will become one huge battlefield.

Rather than express alarm at human rights violations after the fact, these organizations need to act ahead of time to work out political arrangements to avoid such tragedies as Chechnya.

As we have seen in Bosnia, once the bloodshed has begun it is almost impossible to establish normal relations that would lead to enduring stability. Instead, endless cycles of hatred and violence take hold.

In Chechnya, Mr. Yeltsin could have taken a democratic course the way he did last spring when he signed a special political accord with the president of Tatarstan to accommodate Tatars demands.

Apparently calculating that the Chechens were so weak that they could be suppressed by brute force, Mr. Yeltsin and those around him chose the military option. They launched a campaign of lies that painted Chechnya as a land of bandits, and they refused to conduct serious negotiations with Chechen leaders.

The most important thing that can be done now within Russia is to mobilize public pressure through a broad anti-war movement. An important element in this mobilization is already under way. Some Russian legislators have courageously gone to Grozny despite the heavy fighting to witness the terrible truth of what is happening so that they can puncture the lies of official propaganda.

We must also admire the bravery of the Russian military commanders who have refused to follow orders to use force against Chechen civilians.

A key task of the anti-war movement will be to remind Russian troops of the rulings of war crimes tribunals after World War II that soldiers are not obliged to carry out criminal orders to assist civilian populations.

From the outside, the stable Western democracies must employ all diplomatic means to pressure Mr. Yeltsin to call off his assault and negotiate with the Chechen leaders.

Figures of international civil society, such as Jimmy Carter, the former U.S. president, should try to Moscow and seek observer status in Chechnya. I am convinced that this is the only way to stop the violence from spreading.

What is at stake are not just the lives of innocent civilians in Chechnya, the local partisans and the Russian troops. What is at stake is the democratic path Russia has embarked upon since the collapse of totalitarianism.

The writer, a visiting scholar at the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University, was Ukraine's minister of defense from 1991 to 1993. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1895: Dreyfus Degraded

**P**ARIS — "Je suis innocent!" Je suis que je suis innocent!" was the cry raised by Alfred Dreyfus yesterday [Jan. 5] as he stood alone,

the object of universal execration, in the centre of the court of the Ecole Militaire, hemmed in on all sides by detachments of the army of France. After an instant of silence, General Darrau, fixing his eyes on the culprit, pronounced the formal condemnation: "Dreyfus, you are unworthy to bear arms. In the name of the President of the Republic, we degrade you."

And from afar came the cry of the crowd: "A mort!"

### 1945: The Polish Issue

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## OPINION

**March On, Conservatives, But Kindly Cut the Hubris**

By William Safire

**WASHINGTON** — Two years ago, amid inaugural hoop-ho-ho, the Clintonites puffed themselves up and lurched leftward. Now, revelling in quasi-inaugural media hype, the New Dealers are marching in the opposite direction in a state of similar certitude.

If conservatives are going to shrink government and expand individual freedom, we must first cut the hubris.

## 1. Battle of the Branches.

Hubris: After six decades of presidential domination, punctuated by periods of judicial activism, the locus of American government

*If New Dealers are to avoid the trap the Clintonites fell into, they must resist the cult of personality, turn the great ship slowly and above all eschew pride.*

power has at last shifted back where the Founders intended: to Congress, the branch closest to the people.

Reality: One year from now, Speaker Newt Gingrich will be running for president on the theory that only from the White House can the nascent "Opportunity Society" be brought to term. Never mind the exciting year of the new majority's kept promises and the minority's mounting resistance; the main event will not be the congressional elections but the presidential election.

## 2. The Generational Ripoff.

Hubris: A resurgence of self-reliance, family responsibility and spiritual affirmation will break the shackles of welfarism that burden the taxpayer and demean the recipients.

Reality: Deficits are being caused less by helping the poor than by the aged and elderly of all incomes rippling off the young and middle-aged.

Half a trillion of the U.S. budget goes for Social Security and Medicare, while the other half-trillion goes to defense and all other discretionary spending. Cutting the budget will require cutting the elderly's half, but Clinton campaign demagoguery frightened off New Dealers drawing up their contract.

That is why — by necessary stealth — they will have to build in tax incentives for families to take care of grandparents, make retirement accounts tax-free and otherwise reward the thrifty. It is the only

way to offset the future's inevitable Social Security benefit restraints, but the hollering will be horrific.

3. Elitist-Populist Media Wars.

Hubris: The Gingrichites will get even with the nattering network nabobs and their taxpayer-subsidized elitist broadcasters by making a happy home in the Capitol for talk-show hosts who are local megaphones for the outraged voice of the people.

Reality: After the love feast is over, the persistently populists are going to do what they do best — turn on the new Ins and howl "sellout." And when "public" broadcasting is privatized, as it surely deserves to be, its programming will not disappear — but will attack the Establishment Right with some professional talent and with newly unbridled vigor.

4. The Great Elected-Electorate Divide.

Hubris: The changing of the Old Democratic guard in the House ends arrogant, corrupt one-party rule and brings the new openness needed to restore the respect the voters once had for their representatives.

Reality: Here, a little hubris is warranted. A representative's staff remains bloated, but committee staffs are cut, and term limits on chairmanships work against entrenchment.

While old politicians took pot shots at the new rules adopted Wednesday, huffing about gifts from lobbyists, the New Dealers were stripping lobbyists of their most valuable asset: exclusive access to information. Opening committee meetings and putting all documents electronically on-line is breathtaking.

5. Partisan Struggle.

Hubris: Congress proposes, the president quickly opposes, Congress disposes — boyboi, is slashing and burning going to be a boot.

Reality: When the economy begins to slow for whatever reason, the Republican candidates outside Washington — Pete Wilson in California and Lamar Alexander in Tennessee — will blame insiders Gingrich and Senators Bob Dole and Phil Gramm for botching the '94 mandate.

President Bill Clinton, unless Whitewaterlogged, will get a centrist act together and fight back with veto-message town meetings. Thimbuckers panting to catch the political pendulum's moment of changing momentum will discern the newest Nouveau Neoliberalism.

Right-wingers all: Resist the cult of personality. Turn the great ship slowly. Eschew pride.

*The New York Times*

**Time for Graying America to Redo Its Retirement Sums**

By Jessica Mathews

**WASHINGTON** — Happy New Year — you're a year older. If it's any consolation, you're not alone. Collectively, we are the oldest humans who have ever lived, and we are rapidly getting older.

After thousands of years in which the age structure stayed constant — held in check by infectious disease and what now seem astronomical child and maternal death rates — the 20th century has seen a rapid

## MEANWHILE

shift. Less than 1 percent of the world's population was aged 65 or older in 1900. Today the figure is 6 percent, heading toward 20 percent by 2050. Among the changes of a consequential century, this may prove to be one of the greatest.

The United States is way ahead of the global curve. Those over 65 are already 12 percent of the population and may be 25 percent by midcentury. Unless Social Security and Medicare, the principal age-triggered entitlement programs, change commensurately, and very soon, America will march into a devastating financial trap.

The crunch will come about 2010 when the baby boomers begin to retire. In just one decade, while the population grows by 2 percent, the number of retirees will swell by 30 percent. Instead of five Americans working to support one retiree, there will be only three.

There are only three possible consequences:

deficits (federal and state) will balloon out of control no matter how much other programs are cut; those who are working will have to pay much higher taxes; or retirees will receive considerably lower benefits.

The fair and stunningly simple alternative is to raise the retirement age. After all, when Social Security was enacted, life expectancy was only 62 — three years less than retirement with full benefits. Today life expectancy in America is 76 and still climbing. With the same relationship today, retirement would be set at almost 80!

In 1940 an American could expect to spend 7 percent of his or her adult life in retirement. Today that has almost quadrupled, to 26 percent, and a long retirement has become a general expectation, if not a right.

But how long? Steadily lengthening life expectancy could mean that in the not too distant future an average retiree might draw benefits for 30 years and spend more than one-third of his or her adult life in retirement. Social Security was never intended to bear such a burden.

The logical fix is to link retirement age to growing life expectancy, either by periodically picking a rising age — 70 would be reasonable now — or by agreeing on a percentage, perhaps one-fifth of adult life, that would be spent in retirement.

Two scientific unknowns complicate deciding on what the society can afford. First, no one knows how far life expectancy will climb. Over time, differences of a few years could multiply the numbers of Social Security and Medicare recipients several fold.

The other enigma is whether, as people live longer, the aging process will start later and occur the same (or fewer) years before death or whether people who live longer will simply spend more years with the disabilities of old age. In other words, as better health and medical care extend life, will the length of old age stay the same, grow or shrink?

You could never know it from last year's American health care debate, but the answers also largely determine whether health care costs can ever be controlled. Today a 65-year-old uses 10 times the medical care of a 40-year-old. In 20 years might the ratio blowout to five times? And how many 75-, 85- and 95-year-olds will there be?

The real mystery, however, is why so little attention is paid to the social cataclysm that is heading our way. Medicine, housing, transportation and employment practices, among many others, will have to make fundamental adjustments. Left unattended, Social Security and Medicare will break the budget and quintuple today's deficit.

Yet most efforts to reform Social Security fail, including, most recently, the Bipartisan Commission on Entitlement and Tax Reform. Among the proposal this commission could

not agree on was to raise the retirement age to 70. Although this would be only a small increase over the 67-year-old threshold that will go into effect in 2012, it would go a long way toward solving the looming fiscal shortfall. The difference would be raising the retirement age by five months a year beginning in 2000, instead of by two months a year.

Seldom are policymakers confronted with a problem as bad as this one that has a solution as simple and meritous — and apparently unpopular. Though we Americans are living 14 years longer than we were when Social Security was launched, we have agreed to raise the full-benefits threshold by only two years, and the trend is toward earlier, not later, retirement.

Perhaps people are unhappy in their last jobs, or are unable to renew careers because employers shun the health insurance costs of older employees. Or it may be that we have thoroughly adapted to what was once a luxury and will fight any attempt to cut it back.

Whatever the reasons, the only fair and politically feasible way to adjust Social Security and Medicare will be slowly and well in advance. That leaves very little time before the baby boom retirement wave hits us. Nineteen ninety-five would be the right time to begin to get serious about facing demographic facts.

*The writer, a senior fellow at the Council of Foreign Relations, contributed this comment to The Washington Post.*

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## The Progressives' Goals

Regarding "Liberalism for the Fringe" (Opinion, Dec. 31) by George F. Will:

Mr. Will's view of the Progressive movement is astonishing. He imagines Progressives from the turn of the century onward, striving "to concentrate political power in Washington, and Washington power in the presidency." Such a project never occurred to the majority that vast and widespread movement.

On the contrary, its main goal was to restore to the people the political power that had gradually been usurped in the decades following the Industrial Revolution. Progressives of both parties were responsible for the adoption of initiative, referendum and recall in 12 states. They battled and crushed corrupt political machines in cities all over the nation. They achieved for the people the secret ballot, direct primaries, the right to elect their U.S. senators themselves, and for women the right to vote. What was the point of all this effort if, as Mr. Will says, they really wanted "to correct the incompetence of the people"?

Other Progressive reforms, such

as breaking up monopolies that were squeezing out small businesses and threatening free enterprise, protecting the rights of the working man, outlawing child labor and conserving national resources, did necessarily give some new powers to the federal government. No doubt Mr. Will noticed and deplored this fact. Perhaps he feels that the federal agencies which ensure these rights and enforce these laws are among the "towering bureaucracies" he finds so expendable.

"Back to 1900," says Mr. Will, "is a serviceable summation of the conservatives' goal." Even Ronald Reagan probably only dreamed of pushing America back to August 1929, so the new conservatives have quite a program. Well, thanks, Mr. Will, but no thanks.

MARIE MEYER  
Yens, Switzerland

Mr. Will's generalizations seriously misrepresent American history. Early 20th century fascination with "scientific management" was not confined to liberal or progressive programs for government, but permeated all movements, including those of big business (Taylorism, for

example). The Progressives saw rationalization as a weapon against the pervasive corruption and venality that enslaved local government to powerful moneyed interests at the turn of the century. Local institutions in America today do need more respect and broader participation, but they won't get it by going back to 1900.

DANIEL B. ABRAMSON  
Beijing

## A State Duty to Protect

Regarding "He Has a Contract Out on America" (Opinion, Jan. 2) by Anthony Lewis:

Mr. Lewis, in a well-reasoned argument about the destructiveness of individualism, notes the tragedy of Georges Bank fishing and possible desecration of federal lands allocated for grazing. He also notes an item in Newt Gingrich's "Contract With America" that would "make it virtually impossible for any government body, state or federal, to protect the environment."

A century ago, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, a fervent Republican, was fond of this to say about the proper role of government: "Somewhere be-

tween the extremes of unlimited individualism on the one hand and personal monarchy or state socialism on the other can be found the golden mean, in which it is possible to use the united power of the community expressed in the state for the benefit of mankind and the protection of civilization."

To those who say Mr. Gingrich is living in the past, I say think again. In the 19th century, only the callow were so shallow. My great-grandfather would not be pleased with the turn his party has taken.

EMILY LODGE  
Paris

## Safire as Scrooge

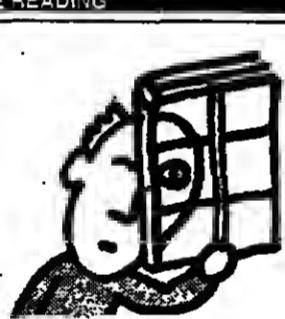
Regarding "The Marxist Notion of Class Shouldn't Rule in America" (Opinion, Dec. 23) by William Safire:

You have published some interesting articles about the discrepancy between old stars and a "young" universe. Is it conceivable that the Lord of Creation formed two or more conglomerations so far apart as to be virtually independent of each other? If a Big Bang took place in one part of the universe, could we now be witnessing an interaction?

LOUIS KUSHNER  
Cologne.

## BOOKS

## WHAT THEY'RE READING



• Godfrey Deeny, Paris Bureau chief of *W* magazine, is reading "Mitterrand et les Quarante Voleurs" ("Mitterrand and the Forty Thieves") by Jean Montaldo.

The book seems to be written by someone who is sort of a scandalmonger. But nevertheless, it's an eye-opener about some of the things that have gone on in Mitterrand's Elysée Palace." (Ilse Gersten, *IHT*)

poked about in archaeological digs. (All the people who were suited to drive trains and work in archaeology were probably forced to work at the local newspaper or in a bookstore.)

These stories are about wasted time, nothing getting done, connections not made, opportunities missed. When the system is set up like that, your only defense is to know it, to be intelligent, but that's your torture too, since presumably the ignorant don't know the difference.

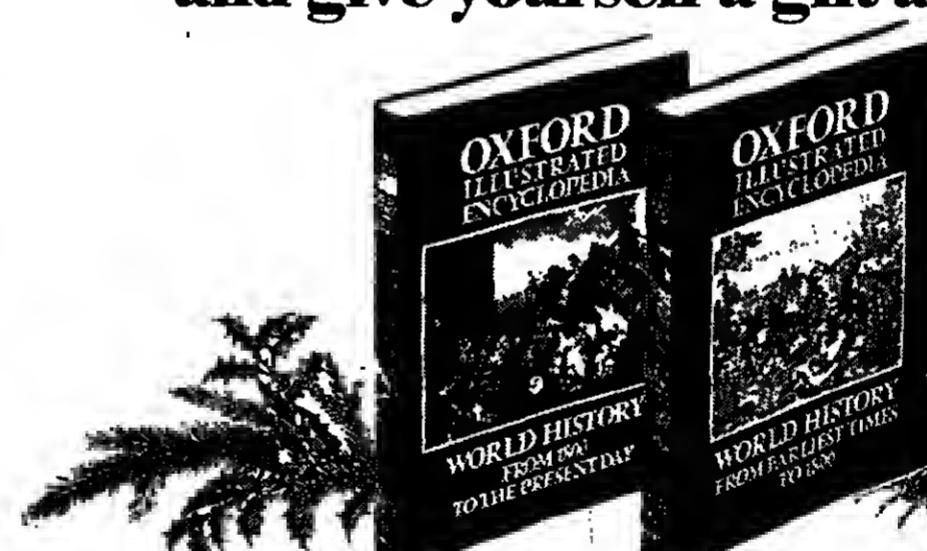
The narrator here bangs out. His life is colored by apprehension and "anxiety." He worries that the cops are following him, and sometimes they are. He stands hopelessly by as people

are run over by trains and then can't be identified, or as those ubiquitous cops take his car keys down to the station and won't give them back.

As a courier, he takes a parcel, or some flowers, or some rubber bands from this building to that building, all the while knowing that in an age of computers (an "age" coming soon to a theater near him, presumably) couriers are as archaic and unneeded as saddles on a freeway. Indeed, all around him, depressed bureaucrats are fiddling with computers that don't have adequate memory or software or anything at all. Nothing works.

In "The Surveyor's Assistant," Klima makes his transition from life "under communism" to life as most of us know it — just "under." Once again he's assigned a totally meaningless job. He must show up at this job or lose his state pension and rot in his old age. So he shows up, in a little village in the middle of Czech nowhere, where a slatternly woman rents wretched rooms in what used to be a beautiful old building. "I knocked on the door, opened it and went inside to find myself in a large, gloomy, lit room. There was nothing in it but a new kitchen stove, a bag of cement stuck with writing it down.

Carolyn See reviews books regularly for The Washington Post.

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## Cruising Along Through the Channel Tunnel: Mind the Fish

By Kyle Jarrard  
International Herald Tribune

**P**ARIS — You're sure it won't be an ordinary three-hour run through the Channel Tunnel to London when at 8:29 Robin Hicks, chief driver of Eurostar 901, shuts the blind on the front window and vaunts, "We could carry on all day like this!"

The British crew laughs, but a second later the blind's up again and we're back to the serious business of flying along at 300 kilometers per hour (186 miles per hour) through heavy fog 25 minutes north of Paris. You have no idea yet that there'll be fish to look for in the tunnel.

The drivers' compartment is cramped but warm on a cold morning. In the hot seat is Peter Roberts, making his 15th crossing. Behind him stands Hicks, a veteran on his 43d. For Lawrence Howard, a newcomer, it's number 2. There's also Jamie Leicester, traction inspector, and a French technician who comes and goes. And 35 computers throughout the train, which is carrying 550 passengers.

8:37: Quiet confidence reigns. Is there any fog so thick they'd have to stop? No. No, say. Ever hit anything? A deer maybe. Breaks a headlight. How long would it take to stop the train in an emergency at

300 kph? One minute. You think of the tunnel and ask if anyone's scared of catastrophe. "You can't be," says Hicks, 33. "Otherwise you would never be confident in yourself, never be good at the job."

Hicks has been working on the railroads 15 years — and made his first tunnel crossing last March. "It's just amazing to go through 50 kilometers of tunnel in 18 minutes and come out in England." The rest of the crew nods reverently. But then he adds: "After two or three times we would have agreed that the fact at the window had become some obstacle again."

8:53: How far under the seabed will we be? "Six inches!" someone shouts. "In some places, two inches." Leicester corrects. "You'll see the water," Hicks relates, "and a few fish swimming around."

9:11: Three minutes ahead of schedule.

9:18: We've sailed through Lille at 190 kph and are heading to Frethun, near the French coast, with Howard now driving. Roberts prepares to head to the back of the train where there is an identical engine for reversing out of the tunnel in an emergency. "Are you the driver?" he recalls a passenger asking one time as he went through the train. "Yes, I am." "Well, then, who's driving the train?" "No one."

So are drivers of such trains just high-tech monitors? "No, you're a cut above the rest," Roberts says. Hicks agrees:

"These trains have given us a lot more esteem in the public eye."

Leicester puts it best, saying that with the demise of the steam engine and advent of the electric engine, "one of my good friends, departed friends now, said we became not the driver but the face at the window." He adds: "Now, with Eurostar, the face at the window is something very different. I'm sure if he were alive today he would have agreed that the face at the window had become some obstacle again."

9:33: "Here we go," Leicester says. You see two black holes ahead and then we're in the 51-kilometer tunnel. It's dark gray and the train's lights pick up a fog. The walls curve slowly, sinister and bowl-like; rails are flush with the floor. Signs give the grade of the slope, going down. Along a wall are pipes for hot and cold water to balance the temperature in the tunnel, which is 27 centigrade (80 Fahrenheit), because of friction of train and air.

9:40: Ten kilometers in, 155 kph (max is 160 kph). We pass the French "crossover," a pair of steel doors otherwise shut for aerodynamic reasons. The French technician comes in to say in uneasy English that part of the motor is out but that it will take only a couple of minutes to fix it via the computer. We haven't slowed.

9:42: Halfway through. Leaving

France, entering Britain. Still on a downward slope. We're between 30 and 50 meters under the seabed in a 7.6-meter-wide tube. You look up.

9:46: Through the British "crossover," starting to go uphill, 10 kilometers to go. The cab has grown warmer. You see dark spots on the tunnel floor. What's that? "Seawater," says Leicester. But no fish.

9:51: White square of light ahead. What were Hicks's thoughts coming out of the tunnel the first time? "That we'd got

through the tunnel without any problems and made the crossing." But he is smiling proudly as we emerge at Folkestone.

9:01: British time. We've left the high-speed line and switched to electricity from a third rail. It's bright morning in Kent, blanketed with thick frost. Unfortunately, it's the third rail, and we slow to 80 mph (*au revoir, kph*) as the train-to-train connection short-circuits. "Back to reality," says Hayward, the high-speed drama over.

9:03: 55 mph. Short-circuiting continues. Unsavory words are uttered. Sheep in the fields look at the slowing yellow train.

9:05: Dead stop. Chief Driver Hicks takes over. Phones ahead to Ashford to find there's trouble with a railroad switch; a technician there will have to reset it manually. Roberts has returned from the rear. Wincing at our crawl, he likens the British rail system to a "hyperwall into the past." The high-speed rail line isn't due to be completed until 2002, so for now the maximum speed across Kent to London is 100 mph. But he jokes, "Time isn't really that important, is it?" When the line is done, Paris-London will take 2.5 hours.

9:16: Still idle. Hicks grows testy: "Taking their time, aren't they?" To break the ice, so to speak, Roberts gets out a pair of thick, mad-scientist glasses and acts the part. The cab resounds with laughter.

9:24: Slowly moving. The 8:23 Eurostar out of London goes by. Horns sound.

9:54: Entering Seven Oaks Tunnel, circa 1850. Leicester says it's supposed to be haunted. "People who live near the tunnel have complained about whistles at night and when they looked into it there were no trains on the line at all. And yet people complained about it. Want to get off?"

9:56: Out of Haunted Tunnel, 60 mph.

10:02: Slow at yellow light. Train ahead on our side. Roberts says, "Who would have thought 40 years ago that you would have come up here with a £24 million train and gotten stopped at every signal?" The other train shifts to a "loop." We proceed.

10:23: Row houses and gray-brick buildings, then the defunct Battersea power station, chimneys like table legs.

10:27: Stopped. The 10:23 Eurostar to Brussels snaking out of Waterloo station has priority. "French bloke" driving it, Hicks sees, and waves. "A bit more strait-laced," Hicks describes them.

10:32: Parliament and Big Ben on the left. Ahead, St. Paul's. "We have the best view of all," Howard says. We pull into the glass-covered station.

10:36: All stop. One driver says we're 17 minutes late. I get 20-something. It doesn't matter. Applause breaks out anyway. The Eurostar is in.

## Parisians Warm Up To Panini

By Pat McColl

**P**ARIS — Ask anyone who sells them why panini are so hot and the answer bounces back: "It's the fashion."

Suddenly, just about every well-traveled street from Avenue Marceau to the Left Bank to the restaurant complex of the Carrousel du Louvre to the Marais has one of these outlets selling panini: Italian-inspired hot toasted sandwiches, most of a flour-dusted long roll of white bread.

Filings range from an assortment of Italian cheeses and hams for especially named panini: Ponte Vecchio, Cortina or Napoli. Tomatoes, olives, basil, balsamic vinegar and Italian olive oil are the usual extra accents.

"In Italy, panini have been around forever," said a spokesman at the Italian Embassy. "It's only recently they have become such a fashion, mainly as a replacement for hamburgers and especially with teenagers."

Most of the Paris panini shops have a counter opening directly on the street. Wicker baskets piled high with the sandwiches backed with a grill where the panini are toasted on the spot cater to the take-out trade.

At the tiny Café Cappuccino on Rue du Colisée, while there are six high stools ringing the counter, it's mainly a takeout business with, on an average day between noon and 2 P.M. anywhere from 200 to 250 panini flying out of the shop. Prices range from the 20 francs (\$3.70) Sicilia (tomatoes, mozzarella cheese, olive oil and basil) to the 30 franc Parme, which adds Parma ham and walnuts to the Sicilia mix.

Emphasizing the Italian ambience are colorful posters for Italian soups, pastas, aperitifs and Italian wines by the glass.

Perhaps the biggest and most luxurious



O'Café in Paris: a takeout window piled with panini.

of this type of restaurant is Casa Bini's Lo Spuntino, which opened in May on Rue des Saints-Pères on the Left Bank.

Specialties here are panini that can go up to 48 francs for a smoked salmon variation plus two other kinds of hot sandwiches: focaccia and donzelle. The breads and all other ingredients are imported from Italy twice a week.

"With this kind of restaurant, you don't have the problem of a chef," laughed Lydia Laurent, a partner in Casa Bini. "Fast food doesn't need a genius in the kitchen."

The décor here was inspired by Tuscan trattorias, from the red tiled floor to the green and white splatterware china to the olive trees outside the entrance.

Takeout business accounts for less than 10 percent of Lo Spuntino's business, with the 60 seats turning over almost three times at every lunch. The restaurant, like its Right Bank counterpart on Rue de la Banque, still hasn't managed to attract the dinner crowd, although Swiss and Canadian customers have already asked if they can franchise the idea.

O'Café on Rue Marbeuf, which opened last April, and Panino on Avenue Marceau add to their panini options with an

extensive choice of salads. Bread for O'Café's panini is made by a suburban baker to an Italian recipe while Panino has its own recipe: a brioche dough made without sugar.

O'Café's salad bar offers 14 different salads each day, with coleslaw the current best seller. At Panino, the owner, Hugo Natal, says his six salads are favorites with models from the nearby couture houses. All are sold without dressing.

"Obviously, the customer can have a choice of any of our Italian dressings but the models all want them without," he said.

On the other side of town at La Bonne Pense on Rue Rambuteau, when the owners added panini to a fast food menu they added the "try me" incentive of a free one after the first 10 bought.

And when Martine and Gerald Daniel were looking for a way to distinguish their port-side restaurant in Honfleur from its Norman neighbors, the answer was obvious: panini, an instant hit with the summer crowd.

Senior executives travel more and want

more control over their travel plans — often ignoring corporate travel policy for a more convenient flight (although 70 percent say their company has neither a travel policy nor a corporate deal with an airline). More than half of all respondents also choose their own airline; just under half choose their own hotel. They also like to do their own research, local contacts being increasingly used to book air travel and hotels.

Travelers claim to work even harder on the road than in the office; more than 40 percent putting work and career before home and family; with only 8 percent saying they enjoy time off for leisure activities when they're on the road.

Senior executives travel more and want

## European Lifestyles in the Skies

By Roger Collis  
International Herald Tribune

**C**ONSUMER research has many functions, such as finding the need for more research, to prove pretty well anything you want, or simply to rediscover the obvious. What I look for these days is an entertaining read with a few predictable insights.

Such is the OAG Business Lifestyle Survey 1994, published by Reed Travel Group, which looks at attitudes and behavior among 1,270 frequent travelers residing in Britain, France and Germany. Respondents were mainly men (90 percent); 62 percent age 45 or over; 10 percent under 35, and 50 percent at director level or above. They made an average of 19 business trips in the last year (down from 25 in the 1993 survey). Predictably, European destinations are the most popular, followed by North America, visited by only 9 percent on long-haul flights.

Frequent-flier programs are a big turn-on — 86 percent of respondents belong to at least one FFP (up 4 percent

from the last survey) and 5 percent are members of eight or more programs. The average is three.

Three-quarters of respondents say they would choose an airline simply to earn miles, 16 percent acknowledging that mileage counting counts more to them than following corporate policy. Only 9 percent agree that frequent-flier benefits belong to the company. Although 97 percent say they intend to redeem their bonus miles, only half of them have done so, which suggests that they are saving them up for the big payoff — a potential nightmare on the balance sheets for airlines.

Favorite in-flight activities are watching the seat-back video, computer shopping and keeping in touch by phone and fax, although business fliers say they are not in the least interested in computer games and video gambling. That is a fact that may have escaped Virgin Atlantic, which is fitting its 747s with roulette, poker and ooze-armed bandits.

Airlines are counting on recapturing "high-yield" business passengers who have been downgrading to the back of the plane during the recession by offering bigger seats and more frills, both in the air and on the ground, rather than cheaper fares.

But business travelers are sending mixed signals: When choosing an airline, factors such as a modern fleet of planes, comfort and legroom — especially on long-haul flights — frequent-flier pro-

grams and competitive fares have become more important than access to airport lounges, advance seat selection, priority check-in or being wined and dined in the air. On short-haul flights, convenient schedules and punctuality take precedence over comfort; 16 percent of short-haul travelers have moved down from business class to economy, compared with only 9 percent on long-haul flights.

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Favorite in-flight activities are watching the seat-back video, computer shopping and keeping in touch by phone and fax, although business fliers say they are not in the least interested in computer games but are more likely than others to miss their flight. They are also most eager to earn bonus miles, but they have been cutting back more on the number of business trips.

German travelers are sticklers for airline punctuality and fearful about getting to the airport on time. They tend to use company travel departments to book flights and hotels and regard frequent-flier miles as company rather than personal perks. During the flight they are the most eager to get out their computers and the least likely to watch the movie.

In an ideal world, the survey concludes, nearly three-quarters of all frequent travelers, whatever their nationality, would like to abandon their careers and stay at home with their families. Less than 20 percent would make work and career their top priority.

## THE ARTS GUIDE

## BELGIUM

**Brussels**  
Musée d'Art Ancien, tel: (2) 505-32-11, closed Mondays. Continuing to Feb. 12: "De Vouet à David: 17th- and 18th-century French paintings. Includes paintings by Vuert, Champigne and Van der Meulen."

## IRELAND

**Edinburgh**  
National Gallery of Scotland, tel: (31) 332-2268, open daily. To Jan. 31: "Turner Watercolours." The traditional annual display of Turner's watercolors, most of them bequeathed by Henry Vaughan, who stipulated that they should only be shown in January when daylight is least likely to damage the pictures.

**London**  
British Museum, tel: (71) 323-8525, open daily. Recently opened permanent gallery dedicated to the art and culture of ancient Mexico. Features exhibits from more than 3,000 years of pre-Hispanic history, including the Olmec, Mayan, and Aztec periods.

National Portrait Gallery, tel: (71) 305-0055, open daily. To Feb. 12: "Christina Rossetti, 1830-1894." Includes portraits of the British poet by Dante Gabriel Rossetti, her brother, as well as other Pre-Raphaelite portraitists. Her poetry is displayed in original manuscripts and illustrated editions.

The Royal Opera of Covent Garden, tel: (71) 240-1066. Verdi's "Otello." Directed by Elijah Moshkovsky, conducted by Carlo Rizzi, with Elena Prokina, Dennis O'Neill, Vladimir Bogachuk and Sergei Leiferkus. Jan. 13, 17, 20, 24 and 26.

On Jan. 8: "The Romantic Spirit in German Art 1790-1990." Hayward Gallery, London.

On Jan. 8: "Macedonia: The Northern Greeks and the Era of Alexander the Great." Nationalmuseum, Copenhagen.

On Jan. 9: "Gustave Caillebotte, 1848-1894." Grand Palais, Paris.

On Jan. 8: "El Dorado: Das Gold der Forstgräber." Alter Museum, Berlin.

On Jan. 8: "Origins of Impressionism." Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

## CZECH REPUBLIC

**Prague**  
Convent of St. Agnes of Bohemia, tel: (2) 24-81-28-28, closed Mondays. To Jan. 29: "Felicien Rops." A collection of 80 works by the 19th-century Belgian artist, who settled in Paris in the mid-1860s and maintained close contacts with the French, Symbolists and Decadents.

## DENMARK

**Holmeholm**  
Louisiana Museum for Modern Kunst, tel: 42-19-07-19, open daily. Continuing to Feb. 5: "Toulouse and París."

## FRANCE

**Bordeaux**  
Grand-Théâtre, tel: 56-48-58-54. "Le Nozze di Figaro," conducted by Uwe Münd, directed by Robert Carter with Vincent Le Texier, Marcos Pinto and Linda Kirchen. Jan. 20 and 27.

**Paris**  
Musée Georges Pompidou, tel: (1) 43-78-40-66, closed Tuesdays. Continuing to Feb. 20:

## Cautioned by Pope, Jesuits Congregate To Review Mission

By Barry James  
*International Herald Tribune*

The Jesuits — once known as the Pope's shock troops and then, more recently, as rebels — opened their first general meeting in more than 11 years in Rome on Thursday, seeking to bring up to date the constitution handed to them by their founder-saint, Ignatius de Loyola, in the 16th century.

Reflecting the Vatican's lingering distrust of the Jesuits, who are noted for their intellect as well as their often unorthodox approach, Pope John Paul II praised them for their *social* work but reminded them not to stray from traditional church teaching.

"The Jesuits must be strongly committed to social work and serving the most needy," the Pope said. "But this should never be separated from a global service to the church's mission to spread the Gospel."

The Company of Jesus has had only 33 previous such meetings, or congregations, in its 455-year history. About 300 representatives of the world's 23,000 Jesuits will meet in Rome until March 25, seeking to define the mission of the elite order.

An atmosphere of near-revolt of the early 1980s, when many Jesuits embraced leftist liberation theology and the Pope imposed a "personal delegate" to restore order, has died down. Peter-Hans Kolvenbach, the Jesuit general who was elected in 1983, said recently that relations with the Vatican were harmonious, although they could be better.

The Pope seemed to imply that the Jesuits had been brought into line when he said that he was happy that they were now "without a doubt with the church, in the church and for the church."

Still, the order is going through an identity crisis. In the Vatican, it has lost influence to the ultraconservative and wealthy Opus Dei. The Jesuits

have declined in North America and Western Europe, but have grown in Asia, particularly in India and Indonesia, Africa and Latin America. About 60 percent of the order now works in the developing world, and Father Kolvenbach has often reconfirmed the order's commitment to the poor.

The growing presence in the developing world has confronted the Jesuits with many of the problems faced by their pioneers, such as Francis Xavier, who planted Christianity in Japan; Robert de Nobili, who converted many of the Indian Brahmins by adopting the best of their philosophy, and Matteo Ricci, who preached among the Chinese Mandarins.

In seeking to carry their faith to countries remote from the Latin and Western traditions, the Jesuits are again seeking to develop a "frontier apostolate" and open up new lines of communication with non-Catholics, non-Christians and nonbelievers.

Resuming a historical vocation in Russia, which accepted the order when it was banned in the West, some Jesuits have gone to work in Siberia. Around the world, the Jesuits combine traditional roles such as teaching in schools and universities with a quest for social justice, such as working in refugee camps and soup kitchens.

During their congregation, the Jesuits will discuss how their constitution and strategy should be adapted to meet the Pope's call for a "new evangelization" into the next millennium.

Some Jesuits privately disagree with the Pope over his doctrinal conservatism, and there is some concern that they are being asked to dismantle reform introduced by the second Vatican Ecumenical Council. Father Kolvenbach has acknowledged that such fears are widespread, but said the updating of the Jesuit constitution did not imply a return to the pre-conciliar church.



Olympia Snowe being sworn into the Senate by Vice President Gore, right, as her husband, Governor John McKernan of Maine, watched. He left office Thursday, but for 24 hours people spoke about the "most powerful American couple."

## DOLE: Majority Leader Opens Attack in Senate on Clinton Foreign Policy

Continued from Page 1  
equipping of the Bosnian Muslims who would have to defend themselves."

Another consequence, he said, would be to legitimize Iran's shipment of weapons to the Muslims in Bosnia.

Mr. Dole also proposed a "Post-Cold War Powers Act" that would redesign and restrict the financing of UN peacekeep-

ing operations and place strict limits on allowing American troops to serve under UN command.

The bill would also set a maximum of 25 percent for the U.S. share of the total UN peacekeeping budget, down from the current share of 31 percent.

That goal is shared by the administration. Mr. Dole's proposal would

also eliminate all but two sections of the War Powers Resolution.

That law, enacted in 1973, requires a president to notify Congress in a timely fashion when American troops are being sent abroad with a strong probability that they will engage in combat. The troops must be withdrawn within 90

days unless Congress explicitly approves their mission.

In recent years, presidents have consulted with Congress about sending troops abroad but have rejected the part of the law that requires them to bring troops home unless they are given congressional approval. Mr. Dole's proposal would bring the law into line with that practice.

## Neighbors Of Russia Are Jittery

By Jane Perlez  
*New York Times Service*

WARSAW — In the countries of Eastern Europe that five years ago were satellites of the Soviet Union, the fighting in southern Russia has set off nervous reactions. In some capitals, the apprehension has been expressed by long silences, prompted by concerns of offending Moscow.

Prominent among the fears is that an authoritarian and strongly nationalistic government is re-emerging in Moscow of the kind that repressed desires for independence in the 12-year civil war.

Two years ago this month, the UN secretary-general presided over the signing of a peace treaty in Mexico City, followed by the establishment of a recovery fund of more than \$1.5 billion. Two-thirds of this was pledged by the Salvadoran government and the rest raised by the UN members.

Government officials say they cannot provide any more money without levying new taxes or cutting into education and health programs.

UN officials hold up the Salvadoran accord as one of the organization's post-Cold War success stories. It covers a wide range of activities.

## POLICY: U.S. Fears That Russian Leader Is Being Controlled by Hard-Liners on Chechnya

Continued from Page 1  
questioned by other political figures there.

Washington's fear all along has been that a prolonged conflict would undermine Mr. Yeltsin's political standing among reformers and propel him further into the camp of the war's nationalists and military supporters.

Some U.S. officials maintain that this has already happened, while others emphasized that Mr. Yeltsin still had a chance to divorce himself from the conservatives.

Mr. Yeltsin's decision to order a halt to aerial bombing of Grozny was hailed by the administration as a step in the right direction. But U.S. uncer-

tainty about Mr. Yeltsin's commitment — or power — to scale back the conflict was reflected in a remark by the State Department spokesman, Mike McCurry, that "we would be anxious to see that that order in fact be implemented."

Officials said the administration was trying to determine whether Mr. Yeltsin still controlled the war, or whether his advisers were in control of him — as suggested by the military's decision to ignore a previous Yeltsin order to halt the bombing.

"Is this guy in charge?" one official asked. "Is this all of his own doing? People aren't sure." "We are seriously concerned

about the whole situation," another official said. The United States applauds the reform process, he said, but has grown alarmed by Mr. Yeltsin's new distance from politicians such as Yegor T. Gaidar who are key supporters of democratic reform, and his recent alliance with "tawdry" advisers whose commitment to reform is highly uncertain.

Chief among these advisers, according to U.S. intelligence reports, is Major General Alexander Korzhakov, chief of the Presidential Security Service and a Yeltsin aide since 1985. General Korzhakov is "providing advice on matters of state way beyond his level of competence and expertise," a U.S. official said.

Another close Yeltsin adviser on Chechnya is said to be Victor Ilyushin, whose title is first assistant to the president. The CIA report, which one official described as an "analytical snapshot" of the crisis, claimed that both Mr. Ilyushin and General Korzhakov were bent on using the crisis to bolster Mr. Yeltsin's political standing among conservative security and military-oriented interests.

The report speculated that these officials could pressure Mr. Yeltsin to respond to probable calls from the Russian Parliament for a presidential elec-

## Russian Jets Keep Grozny on Edge

By James Rupert  
*Washington Post Service*

GROZNY, Russia — A day after President Boris N. Yeltsin ordered a halt to air raids on Grozny, the capital of rebel Chechnya, it was unclear whether they had stopped. Shelling of the city, which has demolished countless homes and other civilian targets, continued at a diminished pace.

Russian planes continued to circle Grozny and the Chechen-held area south of there, and rebel fighters said they saw some drop bombs or fire rockets. But journalists who toured the city during the day were unable to confirm air strikes.

Russian gunners continued to shell Thursday, but less intensively than on many days since Russia's assault on the city began on New Year's Eve. Heavy fighting continued in the city center, where it appeared that a Russian unit had been pinned down for several days near the main train station.

Along a main street between the train station and Chechnya's presidential palace, more than 20 bodies of Russian soldiers lay amid their wrecked and burned armored vehicles, according to a Lithuanian cameraman working for AP television. The bodies and vehicles appeared to have been left from the first night of the Russian assault here.

Chechen fighters, who have fought off two drives by Russian armored vehicles into the center, said they were awaiting a renewed Russian assault after reports that Moscow was sending crack troops to replace the less experienced units that have conducted the assaults so far.

Throughout the day, Russian jets could be heard crisscrossing the region above heavy cloud cover. At a Chechen militia post in the southwest of the city, Salah Tsagayev, a 31-year-old oil worker-turned-rebel, said he saw a jet dive from the clouds and fire rockets over a neighborhood to the east.

"There were three or four explosions," he said. "We couldn't see what they hit."

Mr. Yeltsin's order Wednesday to halt the bombing did not appear necessarily to include strikes on rural locales in Chechen-held territory to the south. Journalists have confirmed at least 12 air raids on roads, bridges, markets and a hospital since Monday that have killed at least 78 people. Still, no new air strikes were reported on rural targets Thursday.

The hill in bombing and shelling allowed some of the 100,000 people trapped in Grozny to scavenge for food in the streets. At the city's southern edge, which has remained relatively undamaged, people gathered at a row of tables set up along a curb to form a rudimentary marketplace. With stacks of crackers in red packages and a few oranges piled on the tables, the market seemed to offer Grozny's only bit of color — and its only reminder of normal life.

## Funds Shortfall Imperils Remaking of El Salvador

By Barbara Crossette  
*New York Times Service*

UNITED NATIONS, New York — El Salvador's program of reconstruction and reconciliation is short \$1.37 million and in danger of losing momentum in its critical last phase, the country's vice president and leading members of the former rebel army have told the UN secretary-general, Butros Ghali.

"Peace is not enough," Vice President Enrique Borgo Bustamante said. "We need social peace. We need to remake whatever was Salvador. We need to walk that last part of the road, and we feel so short of breath."

He spoke in a joint interview with Salvador Sanchez Ceren, secretary-general of the former rebel group, Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front. The Front is now a political party in

opposition, but is split by internal differences.

The United Nations has been formally involved since 1991 in a plan to restore peace and rebuild an economy destroyed by a 12-year civil war.

Two years ago this month, the UN secretary-general presided over the signing of a peace treaty in Mexico City, followed by the establishment of a recovery fund of more than \$1.5 billion.

Two-thirds of this was pledged by the Salvadoran government and the rest raised by the UN members.

Government officials say they cannot provide any more money without levying new taxes or cutting into education and health programs.

UN officials hold up the Salvadoran accord as one of the organization's post-Cold War success stories. It covers a wide range of activities.

## ITALY: Immigrants Set Upon

Continued from Page 1

in farming, fishing, and the hotel and restaurant businesses. For many, the reception in this land often praised for its hospitality has been anything but cordial.

According to the Violence Observatory, a volunteer group in Rome that tracks the attacks, an average of at least one assault was carried out against foreigners each day in 1993. The organization says the number rose in 1994, although figures are not yet available.

Loretta Caponi, who heads the group, said about 70 percent of the violence occurred in Rome, which is home to a large portion of the immigrants.

Sometimes, as in Torvaianica, individuals are the random targets. In December, four Romans were convicted by a court for attacking a Senegalese beach vendor with broken bottles while on vacation in August in Sardinia.

Sometimes the violence befalls groups. Last summer, fire destroyed a barracks housing hundreds of farm workers at Villa Literno, near Naples. Local people blamed disorder in the camp for the fire. The inhabitants, mostly African field-workers who bring in the huge tomato harvest, said it was arson.

Gangs of rightist youths known here as "Nazis," with their shaved heads, black shirts, and fascist-style salutes, are often blamed for the attacks. But Miss Caponi said that such gangs were responsible for fewer than half the cases her group registered.

Some of the violence, Mr. Caponi said, appeared to have

been carried out by organized crime groups as a means of disciplining illegal workers in the underground economy. The rest, the sociologist said, is the work of "ordinary Italians."

He described a paradox in a country where nearly every village and town sent people abroad a century ago. Last summer, a Rome furniture store advertised its wares on billboards with the scantly clad figure of an African woman and the words, "As long as you have no money in your nose, you can pay over 30 months, with no interest."

There was no outcry, Mr. Caponi said, and the store owner, when interviewed, said many customers liked the advertisement.

Pap Khouma, a Senegalese immigrant in Milan who described his experience in a book, "I, Vendor of Elephants," says the mood of derision and aggression is fostered by the neo-fascists in Mr. Berlusconi's government.

The Reverend Herbert Heiss, a Swiss priest who works in Villa Literno, near Naples, local people blamed disorder in the camp for the fire. The inhabitants, mostly African field-workers who bring in the huge tomato harvest, said it was arson.

Torvaianica, he said, had shared in Italy's postwar economic boom. "Now, the young cannot find work," he said. "Older people are storekeepers, or commute to Rome, and there's no attachment. Particularly in winter, violence comes from sources like these. It takes very little — an incident like this."

It does remind one of Hungary in 1956 when hundreds of civilians killed and the world watched and only after it was resolved until a successor to President Francois Mitterrand is chosen in May.

What worries officials in various European capitals is that the latest foreign and security challenges, which have underscored the distinct vulnerabilities faced by Union countries, are likely to become more troublesome in the months ahead, when most decisions and policies will be held in abeyance until France's new political leadership is determined.

The seizure last month of an Air France plane by four Algerian hijackers highlighted the fact that Europe, and especially France, can no longer pretend to remain immune from a civil war pitting Algeria's army-backed government against Islamic militants.

France and other southern European states fear that hundreds of thousands of Algerians would try to flee northward if the Islamic Salvation Front and its fundamentalist allies succeeded in taking control.

French officials acknowledge that even without the specter of a takeover by Islamic fundamentalists, the ruined state of Algeria's economy and the demographic explosion that has created a society in which 70 percent of the country's 26 million citizens are under the age of 30 would continue to propel Arab immigrants across the Mediterranean regardless of the crackdown waged by France's tough interior minister, Charles Pasqua.

The French government seems divided over whether to follow Mr. Pasqua's policy of conducting an active yet discreet campaign against the Islamic militants, including frequent sweeps of Algerian immigrant quarters across Europe and clandestine arms deliveries to the secular authorities, or a more conciliatory approach favored by Foreign Minister Alain Juppe.

Mr. Juppe advocates dialogue with Islamic moderates leading to a revival of democratic elections that the Islamic Front seemed poised to win three years ago.

Mr. Pasqua and other French officials have asserted that Britain, Germany and the United States have done a disservice to allied solidarity by failing to cooperate in a crackdown against the Islamic militants. Indeed, none of France's allies have any

desire to antagonize Islamic militants because they do not feel their national interests are involved in Algeria.

At the EU summit meeting last month in Essen, Germany, members agreed on a detailed blueprint, largely drawn up by the German government and financed by a multibillion dollar trade and aid package, that will upgrade living standards in the East and ease the transition of the former Communist states to full EU members.

The difference is that with the East, we are, at best, talking about associate states with open trading arrangements but who will never be part of the club, he said. "We need to do something more to rectify this imbalance."

But with Germany unwilling to serve as a perennial sugar daddy for poor southern states, er for relations with Mediterranean countries.

"With the South, we are, at best, talking about associate states with open trading arrangements but who will never be part of the club," he said. "We need to do something more to rectify this imbalance."

"As regards the lies, we have surpassed the Communists and even Goebbels," Mr. Kovalev said.

Mr. Kovalev, who was jailed for his human rights work in the Soviet era, said he would meet Mr. Yeltsin on Friday to find the source of the "gigantic lie."

## GULF: No Toxic Evidence

Continued from Page 1

and a chemical-warfare antidote known as pyridostigmine.

Anthrax vaccine was given to about 150,000 service members (out of nearly 700,000 deployed), and botulinum toxin vaccine was given to about 8,000. Though the latter is an experimental vaccine and not fully licensed by the Food and Drug Administration, extensive use of both substances suggests they are safe and have not caused chronic illness in the past, the panel said.

"We have no evidence that vaccines in general cause the nonspecific complaints associated with service during Operation Desert Storm," the members wrote.





# BellSouth Joins Dutch Phone Firm

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

AMSTERDAM — BellSouth Corp. of the United States is buying a 20 percent stake in EnerTel BV, a joint venture of two Dutch companies that will become the second operator of a fixed-line telephone network in the Netherlands.

EnerTel aims to break the century-old monopoly of Koninklijke PTT Nederland NV and attain a domestic market share of 20 percent by 2005, said Chairman Jan Thierry. EnerTel's existing partners are the Nederlandse Spoorwegen NS, the Dutch railway, and 11 regional energy companies.

Mr. Thierry said that the joint venture, provisionally to be called Telecom 2, plans to

invest 1 billion guilders (\$678 million) over the next decade.

After BellSouth Europe buys its 20 percent stake in EnerTel, Nederlandse Spoorwegen will own 20 percent and the energy companies 60 percent. The companies declined to say how much BellSouth will pay for its stake.

"We expect to be operational as a company by the end of 1995," said a spokesman, Kees Leering. "We'll start by offering infrastructure services and data communications."

"It doesn't look like there will be a third operator," said Henk Houtman, a spokesman for the minister. "It requires such a gigantic investment that we don't expect that will happen. It certainly won't be encouraged."

News of the new alliance caused Koninklijke PTT shares, which are traded on the Amsterdam exchange, to fall 2.6 percent to 56.6 guilders.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

## BskyB Skids As Support Plan Expires

Bloomberg Business News

LONDON — Shares in British Sky Broadcasting PLC, one of last year's largest initial offerings, on Thursday fell 4.1 percent below the offering price of 256 pence (\$40.00), anticipating the completion Friday of an underwriters' program to stabilize the shares.

The shares closed at 245.5, off 10.5, as 17.4 million shares changed hands, nearly three times the daily average of 6.1 million since the shares were first sold to investors Dec. 8.

BskyB, which is 40 percent owned by Rupert Murdoch's News Corp. International, listed 20 percent of its equity on the London and New York stock exchanges, raising \$224 million (\$1.29 billion). That valued the company at \$4.1 billion, based on the latest exchange rate.

Until now, the value of the shares has held fairly steady above the offering price, after Goldman, Sachs & Co., the lead underwriter, implemented a stabilization program for 30 days.

British retailers — including Storehouse PLC and Dixons Group PLC — are expected to announce results next week, giving a clearer picture of the economy, analysts said.

Retailers had been cautiously optimistic before the year-end holiday period, and the British Retail Consortium said worries that sales would be the worst in 30 years were overstated.

(Bloomberg, AFN)

# Bad News for Print Media

## Soaring Newsprint Prices Will Raise Costs

Bloomberg Business News

STOCKHOLM — Newsprint prices are poised to soar worldwide this year amid growing demand, the energy companies 60 percent. The companies declined to say how much BellSouth will pay for its stake.

"We expect to be operational as a company by the end of 1995," said a spokesman, Kees Leering. "We'll start by offering infrastructure services and data communications."

"It doesn't look like there will be a third operator," said Henk Houtman, a spokesman for the minister. "It requires such a gigantic investment that we don't expect that will happen. It certainly won't be encouraged."

News of the new alliance caused Koninklijke PTT shares, which are traded on the Amsterdam exchange, to fall 2.6 percent to 56.6 guilders.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

■ Venture Caters to Oil

Cable & Wireless PLC and Schlumberger Inc. said Thursday they had formed a joint venture to compete in the business of providing communications services to the oil industry. Bloomberg Business News reported from London.

A new Houston-based company called Omnes, which will be owned equally by the two partners, will specialize in telephone and information networks for energy companies that often operate in remote areas.

The oil industry spends about \$20 billion a year on such communications systems.

ing costs, but that is expected to climb to a range of 20 percent to 30 percent as the result of price increases in 1994 and early in 1995, said John Morton, an analyst for Morgan Research in New York.

"It is a rare newspaper manager who doesn't expect his operating income to be flat in 1995 because of newsprint price increases," Mr. Morton said. "They're expecting increases in advertising volume, they're imposing rate increases, and some are imposing circulation increases. Even with all that, they're expecting higher costs to flatten earnings in 1995."

Newsprint costs have averaged around 15 percent to 25 percent of newspaper publishers' costs, said higher newsprint prices would add \$80 million to \$100 million to costs this year.

"Demand for newsprint has increased some 6 percent to 7 percent in 1994," said Torbjörn Thuvesson, a paper and pulp analyst at brokerage Carnegie Fondkommission in Stockholm. "It has tipped the market from being oversupplied in the last few years to almost being undersupplied."

This year's price increases will unsettle newspaper operations globally, with virtually no market unaffected, analysts said.

In Britain, where newspaper publishers are struggling to emerge from an extended price war, higher raw-material costs threaten to slow growth.

Knight-Ridder Inc., one of the largest U.S. newspaper publishers, said higher newsprint costs have averaged around 15 percent to 25 percent of newspaper publishers' costs, said higher newsprint prices would add \$80 million to \$100 million to costs this year.

From that perspective, this purchase will start to pay off immediately."

SCA shares climbed for the sixth consecutive session on the Stockholm exchange, rising 2 kronor to close at 128 (\$17), a seven-month high. In Frankfurt, PWA shares soared 8.5 DM, to 243.5, and those of Viag AG, a subsidiary that sold the bulk of the shares to SCA, rose 3, to 482.

The U.S. ratings company Standard & Poor's Corp. was less impressed with the PWA acquisition, however, and said it may downgrade the Swedish company's debt. SCA's long-term debt is currently rated BBB-plus, and its commercial paper is rated A2.

# U.S. Sales Give Lift To Ahold

Bloomberg Business News

AMSTERDAM — Royal Ahold NV said Thursday that strong overseas operations helped its 1994 sales rise 7 percent from 1993, to 29 billion guilders (\$20 billion).

The company, which operates more than 2,100 food and other retail stores in the Netherlands, the United States, Portugal and the Czech Republic, said its growth outside the Netherlands continued to outpace that of its domestic chains.

U.S. sales rose 12 percent, to \$7.4 billion, while sales in the Netherlands were up 4.3 percent, to 14 billion guilders.

In February, Ahold bought Red Food Stores Inc., a U.S. supermarket chain, from Pro-modes SA of France. Excluding that purchase, the company's U.S. sales would have risen 6 percent.

Ahold is one of the 10 largest U.S. supermarket owners. Along with Red Food Stores, it owns five other chains in the East: Bi-Lo, Giant Food Stores, Finast, Edwards and Tops Markets.

Cees van der Hoeven, Ahold's chief executive, said the company's strength outside the Netherlands "is giving Ahold an increasingly international profile, in line with our objective of being a profitable and fast-growing retailer, we continue to seek new opportunities."

Shares in Ahold fell 70 cents to 51.80 guilders.

The company will report complete fourth-quarter results on March 16.

## Investor's Europe

Frankfurt	London	Paris
DAX	FTSE-100 Index	CAC 40
2300	3300	2200
2250	3200	2100
2200	3100	2000
2150	3000	1900
2100	2900	1800
2050	2800	1700
2000	2700	1600
1950	2600	1500
1900	2500	1400
1850	2400	1300
1800	2300	1200
1750	2200	1100
1700	2100	1000
1650	2000	900
1600	1900	800
1550	1800	700
1500	1700	600
1450	1600	500
1400	1500	400
1350	1400	300
1300	1300	200
1250	1250	100
1200	1200	90
1150	1150	80
1100	1100	70
1050	1050	60
1000	1000	50
950	950	40
900	900	30
850	850	20
800	800	10
750	750	10
700	700	10
650	650	10
600	600	10
550	550	10
500	500	10
450	450	10
400	400	10
350	350	10
300	300	10
250	250	10
200	200	10
150	150	10
100	100	10
50	50	10
0	0	10

Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

## Very briefly:

■ Bayerische Motoren Werke AG expects 1994 net profit to reach \$900 million Deutsche marks (\$378 million) on sales of more than 4.3 billion DM, the magazine *WirtschaftsWoche* said.

■ Western Germany's economy is likely to grow about 1.75 percent in 1995 instead of 2.5 percent as previously forecast, the German forecasting institute DIW said.

■ Scandinavian Airlines System will announce soon the purchase of 45 medium-range airliners at a cost of between 10 billion and 12 billion kronor (\$1.34 billion and \$1.60 billion), an executive said.

■ Korea Daewoo Metal Co. plans to seek a pressed metal components plant at Antirin, Northern Ireland, helped by £3.4 million (\$5 million) in aid from the British government.

■ Peninsula & Oriental Steam Navigation Co., which operates ferries between France and England, said the total number of passengers carried in 1994 rose 17 percent, to nearly 14 million, while the number of tourist vehicles rose 21 percent.

4/29, 4/30, 4/31, 5/1, 5/2, 5/3, 5/4, 5/5, 5/6, 5/7, 5/8, 5/9, 5/10, 5/11, 5/12, 5/13, 5/14, 5/15, 5/16, 5/17, 5/18, 5/19, 5/20, 5/21, 5/22, 5/23, 5/24, 5/25, 5/26, 5/27, 5/28, 5/29, 5/30, 5/31, 5/32, 5/33, 5/34, 5/35, 5/36, 5/37, 5/38, 5/39, 5/40, 5/41, 5/42, 5/43, 5/44, 5/45, 5/46, 5/47, 5/48, 5/49, 5/50, 5/51, 5/52, 5/53, 5/54, 5/55, 5/56, 5/57, 5/58, 5/59, 5/60, 5/61, 5/62, 5/63, 5/64, 5/65, 5/66, 5/67, 5/68, 5/69, 5/70, 5/71, 5/72, 5/73, 5/74, 5/75, 5/76, 5/77, 5/78, 5/79, 5/80, 5/81, 5/82, 5/83, 5/84, 5/85, 5/86, 5/87, 5/88, 5/89, 5/90, 5/91, 5/92, 5/93, 5/94, 5/95, 5/96, 5/97, 5/98, 5/99, 5/100, 5/101, 5/102, 5/103, 5/104, 5/105, 5/106, 5/107, 5/108, 5/109, 5/110, 5/111, 5/112, 5/113, 5/114, 5/115, 5/116, 5/117, 5/118, 5/119, 5/120, 5/121, 5/122, 5/123, 5/124, 5/125, 5/126, 5/127, 5/128, 5/129, 5/130, 5/131, 5/132, 5/133, 5/134, 5/135, 5/136, 5/137, 5/138, 5/139, 5/140, 5/141, 5/142, 5/143, 5/144, 5/145, 5/146, 5/147, 5/148, 5/149, 5/150, 5/151, 5/152, 5/153, 5/154, 5/155, 5/156, 5/157, 5/158, 5/159, 5/160, 5/161, 5/162, 5/163, 5/164, 5/165, 5/166, 5/167, 5/168, 5/169, 5/170, 5/171, 5/172, 5/173, 5/174, 5/175, 5/176, 5/177, 5/178, 5/179, 5/180, 5/181, 5/182, 5/183, 5/184, 5/185, 5/186, 5/187, 5/188, 5/189, 5/190, 5/191, 5/192, 5/193, 5/194, 5/195, 5/196, 5/197, 5/198, 5/199, 5/200, 5/201, 5/202, 5/203, 5/204, 5/205, 5/206, 5/207, 5/208, 5/209, 5/210, 5/211, 5/212, 5/213, 5/214, 5/215, 5/216, 5/217, 5/218, 5/219, 5/220, 5/221, 5/222, 5/223, 5/224, 5/225, 5/226, 5/227, 5/228, 5/229, 5/230, 5/231, 5/232, 5/233, 5/234, 5/235, 5/236, 5/237, 5/238, 5/239, 5/240, 5/241, 5/242, 5/243, 5/244, 5/245, 5/246, 5/247, 5/248, 5/249, 5/250, 5/251, 5/252, 5/253, 5/254, 5/255, 5/256, 5/257, 5/258, 5/259, 5/260, 5/261, 5/262, 5/263, 5/264, 5/265, 5/266, 5/267, 5/268, 5/269, 5/270, 5/271, 5/272, 5/273, 5/274, 5/275, 5/276, 5/277, 5/278, 5/279, 5/280, 5/281, 5/282, 5/283, 5/284,



# STAR TV Gets Help in Battle For Asian Youth

*Bloomberg Business News*  
HONG KONG — STAR TV's Asian music channel won the support of four international music companies Thursday in its effort to eclipse MTV Asia in the battle for the Asian youth market.

News Corp., which controls STAR, announced the move to broaden the investor base of Channel V.

The four companies that bought into Channel V are EMI Music Ltd., a unit of Thorn EMI PLC of Britain; Sony Pictures Entertainment (Japan) Inc.; BMG Ariola Musik GmbH, a unit of Bertelsmann AG of Germany, and the Warner Music group of companies, owned by Time Warner Inc. of the United States. Each company will own 12.5 percent of the music channel.

Channel V, which is broadcast from Hong Kong, will be run in a 50-50 joint venture between STAR and the four companies after the sale, a STAR TV spokesman said.

Terms of the acquisition were not disclosed. News Corp., which paid \$525 million for 63.5 percent of STAR in July 1993, will probably use the money from the sale to defray the costs of building STAR's network.

The joint venture will compete with MTV Asia, which is due to be re-launched soon.

MTV Asia was on the STAR network until May 1994, when the two companies severed their two-and-a-half-year relationship. This followed a long-running dispute about how advertising revenue would be shared. Channel V was born out of that breakup.

"This is a positive sign for Channel V's program supplies, and it could help advertising because of that," said Leo Wong, media director for southern China at the advertising agency Ogilvy & Mather.

The STAR spokesman said there was no exclusive licensing of videos or particular stars involved. "There is nothing to say that a video shown on STAR will not be shown on another service," he said.

David Hughes, vice president of EMI Records, said: "Our relationship with MTV, which is a very good and very strong relationship, will be unchanged. This project is a good way for us to develop new markets and to help us promote our artists, especially our Asian artists, through this new medium."

Don Ayeo, general manager of Channel V, said the union will redefine music television for all of Asia."

Channel V currently provides 24-hour music-video and other youth-entertainment programs to more than 50 million homes across Asia and the Middle East.

It broadcasts in Mandarin Chinese, English and Hindi. STAR says there are plans for other Asian languages to be used.

EMI Music, Sony and Warner are already partners in VIVA, a successful German-language music-video channel in Germany.

PolyGram Holding Inc., another VIVA partner, is not part of the latest transaction.

PolyGram's absence may be felt because it has signed many Hong Kong and Chinese pop stars to its label.

## EU Lets U.S. Talk Tough on China

By Tom Buerkle  
*International Herald Tribune*

BRUSSELS — European companies are increasingly alarmed about piracy of intellectual property in China, but European governments — content to let Washington take the lead in confronting Beijing — are avoiding U.S.-style retaliation.

"We have regular meetings with the Chinese, and we are raising this issue with them," said an official at the European Commission, the executive body of the European Union. Most of the contacts take place in Geneva, where China is trying to persuade its major trading partners to let it into the World Trade Organization, which governs global commerce.

The EU official said it was too early to consider retaliation, though, and piracy was just "one of the issues" that China must address before the Union would consent to China's entry into the WTO.

The EU is just as concerned about getting China to lower some of its high tariff barriers on imports and grant foreign firms access to its potentially lucrative markets for cars and financial services, EU officials said.

The United States last weekend

threatened to impose retaliatory tariffs on about \$2.8 billion of Chinese exports, including toys, clothing and consumer electronics, unless Beijing cracks down on illegal copying of music, movies and computer software.

Although American companies are most affected because they dominate those industries, European companies also are feeling the pinch and complaining about it.

The London-based International Federation of the Phonographic Industry, as well as prominent European members such as Thorn EMI PLC and Polygram Holding Inc., have written the commission recently to urge it to take a strong line on piracy.

Although there are no EU estimates of losses to piracy, German industry federations have estimated their members alone are losing 220 million Deutsche marks (\$140 million) of sales a year to pirated compact disks, \$115 million on movie videos and as much as \$1.5 billion on software.

Despite the losses, European companies are not clamoring for the commission to match Washington's tough tactics, just as they have supported the commission's conciliatory approach to trade disputes with Japan.

Liesel Quambusch of the Association of German Chambers of Industry and Commerce in Bonn said many Europeans feared that U.S. threats of retaliation were aimed at winning concessions only for American companies. She said the West should seek to get China into the WTO as quickly as possible to force Beijing to adhere to the organization's tough new rules protecting intellectual property.

### ■ Brittan Is Hopeful on WTO Entry

Sir Leon Brittan, the EU trade commissioner, said it was "not impossible" for China to join the World Trade Organization "within a matter of months," Reuters reported.

"I very much hope that it will still be possible for China to join," Sir Leon told a European Parliament committee.

Sir Leon said he based his hopes on indications that China might be ready to comply with what its trading partners considered "minimal normal trade rules," something he said China had been unwilling to do.

## Beijing Urges Companies to Shape Up

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — Responding to rising international pressure to curb unfair trading practices, the government Thursday warned Chinese industry to improve its image to combat allegations of dumping of Chinese exports.

An official of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation, quoted by the Xinhua news agency, told Chinese manufacturers to concentrate on improving the quality of their products and ordered chambers of commerce to "respond promptly" to allegations of dumping.

The ministry recorded 37 cases in 1994 in which Chinese exports were investigated or

in anti-dumping cases, according to the news agency.

Fifteen of the cases took place in the United States, nine in Europe and five in Mexico, the news agency said.

Chinese products involved in the suits included clothing, machinery, electrical products, chemical products, food and light industrial products.

China's losses through anti-dumping fines ran to several hundred million dollars in 1994, according to the trade official, with incalculable indirect losses.

The official warned that with intense competition in world markets, China could no longer afford to be seen as a nation that competed only

by cutting prices and manufacturing in quantity.

In addition to the damage to exports from current anti-dumping actions, he said, China may lose access to future markets as countries refuse to import Chinese goods.

China's trading partners have also increased pressure on Beijing to reform as a condition of accepting China's application to join the World Trade Organization.

The official said Chinese manufacturers should concentrate on improving quality so that prices will rise and Chinese enterprises will not be "misunderstood" as being guilty of dumping.

The official urged Beijing to adopt tougher export licensing and quota systems.

is sued for dumping, the relevant chamber of commerce should answer the suit promptly, the official said.

The official also accused some countries of using anti-dumping as a pretext for keeping out competitive Chinese products.

An official of the Light Industry Chamber of Commerce, however, said China shared the blame for several anti-dumping suits against its shoe industry and called for curbs on price competition among exporters.

The official urged Beijing to adopt tougher export licensing and quota systems.

(Reuters, Knight-Ridder, AFP)

## Bombay Investors Fear Weak Reforms After Rao's Speech

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW DELHI — Indian stocks fell Thursday after a speech by Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao pledging support for economic reform efforts failed to ease investor concerns that the program will be diluted.

The gist of the speech was to get everyone interested in India again," said Premal Madhavji, an analyst with D.S. Purboodhais. "But the prime minister was also talking a lot about giving something to everyone. That's not going to go.

The national stock index fell 1.4 percent, to 1,818.92.

In a speech Wednesday before the

Confederation of Indian Industry in Calcutta, Mr. Rao said the commitment to reforms would remain but also emphasized that they needed to have a "human face" — which some interpreted as giving in to demands of various political interest groups.

The defeat of the Congress (I) Party in state elections in southern India in December has been cited as the cause of a drop in stock prices in recent weeks. Investors have been concerned that, in an effort to shore up its political base, the party will slow the market-oriented economic changes that began more than three years ago.

Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd of

Britain offered some support to Mr. Rao. Mr. Hurd, heading a delegation to the Confederation of Indian Industry's centenary celebration in Calcutta, said Britain welcomed the reforms as a positive step to instill confidence among overseas investors.

He praised Mr. Rao for his spirited defense of liberalization at the launch of the conference Wednesday. But he also urged against a "cautious, middle-path" approach and said India should accelerate its economic changes.

"Reform as fast as you can; the world does not stand still," Mr. Hurd said. "Indian entrepreneurs have nothing to lose."

Mr. Hurd also said India should ease investment terms to attract more foreign capital.

Separately, Jagdish Tytler, India's minister of surface transport, issued an invitation to foreign capital, saying the transportation sector had "enormous investment potential" and guaranteed generous returns.

"We have projects worth \$25 billion in the road sector alone," Mr. Tytler said.

"We guarantee 16 percent return on dollar investment and 20 percent on rupee investment," he said. "The new Highway Act allows the private sector to levy tolls."

### Tokyo Investigates Firms

Agence France-Presse

TOKYO — The Fair Trade Commission said Thursday it was investigating alleged bid-rigging on stadium-screen contracts by several electronics companies.

Mitsubishi Electric Corp., Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. and Sony Corp. admitted they had been investigated by the commission.

### ■ Stocks Fall in Seoul and Manila

Stocks fell sharply in Manila and Seoul, Bloomberg Business News reported from the two capitals.

In Seoul, the composite index fell 2.1 percent to 976.12. The index has fallen about 5 percent this week in the wake of attempts by the Bank of Korea to limit money supply.

The Philippine stock index dropped 1.5 percent to 2,729.37 as speculators dumped shares in the 17 companies that are competing to develop the land on which Fort Bonifacio, a retired military base, stands.

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### Notice to the Unitholders of EAST INVESTMENT FUND

Unit Trust (Fonds commun de placement)  
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Notice is hereby given that East Investment Fund was put into liquidation with effect as at 5 May 1994.

The liquidation proceeds amount to JPY 53,863 per unit. The financial statements at liquidation have been revised by Fiduciare Générale de Luxembourg, Luxembourg, who was appointed auditor to the liquidator.

Unitholders are invited to receive the liquidation proceeds upon presentation of their unit certificates at the counters of Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourg, 43, boulevard Royal, L-3955 Luxembourg as from 3 January 1995.

The closing of the liquidation will be resolved by the Board of Directors of the Management Company on 31 January 1995. Amounts which have not been claimed by any unitholder at 31 January 1995 will be deposited in escrow at the "Caisse de Consignation", Luxembourg.

The official files of East Investment Fund will be kept at the address 11, rue Aldringen, Luxembourg, during the legal term of five years.

The Board of Directors  
of East Investment Fund Management Company S.A.

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Anguilla (overseas)	NO	Czech Republic	0042-087-187	Iraq	177-02-7227	Norway	001-999-13-877
Anguilla (overseas)	1-800-364-4663	Denmark	800-0-077	Ireland	175-187	Panama	00-800-14-4477
Anguilla (overseas)	00-1-800-777-1111	Dominican Republic	1-800-75-7377	Isle of Man	1-800-877-8000	Peru	196
Anguilla (overseas)	8-10-153	Ecuador	171	Japan (002)	0066-55-877	Philippines (EUROPEAN units)	105-01
Anguilla (overseas)	1-800-557-1110	Egypt (001)	254-6777	Japan (002)	0039-131	Philippines (PhilCom)	102-01
Anguilla (overseas)	1-800-557-1177	Egypt (001) (all other)	025-335-7777	Korea (001			

**NASDAQ**

**Thursday's 4 p.m.**  
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk	High	Low	Loftes	Chg/
<b>A</b>										
18/4 7/4 AACN	-	-	-	18	697	14W	1376	1376	-	-
23/4 1/4 AACR Roll	-	21	265	218	212	21/2	2174	2174	+ 16	+ 16
11/4 1/4 AACT Bid	-	2	29	14	14	14	14	14	-	-
24/4 1/4 ACC CP	.12	38	-	264	5	69	14	14	+ 5	+ 5
20/4 5/4 ACS Ent	-	-	-	12	39	39	39	39	-	-
40/4 31/4 ACS Tc	-	-	-	1112	40/4	47/2	47/2	47/2	-	-
50/4 31/4 ADC Tel	-	-	-	866	125	164	172	172	-	-
17/4 8/4 ADG Am	-	-	-	340	18/2	18/2	19/2	19/2	-	-
17/4 8/4 AEG Am	-	-	-	705	18/2	18/2	19/2	19/2	-	-
23/4 16/4 AEG Co's	.481	-	-	2145	25/2	25/2	25/2	25/2	-	-
30/4 19/4 AEG Steel	-	-	-	151	16/2	20	20	20	-	-
31/4 17/4 AEGS Hig	-	-	-	5288	14/2	13/2	13/2	13/2	-	-
33/4 19/4 AEPYH	-	-	-	1267	34/2	23/2	23/2	23/2	-	-
16/4 4/4 AibleTel	-	-	-	1275	14/2	14/2	14/2	14/2	-	-
22/4 7/4 AcessHh	-	-	-	1242	27	15/2	14/2	14/2	-	-
27/4 17/4 Acclaim	-	-	-	324	128	0/4	8/4	8/4	-	-
27/4 15/4 AcmeMet	-	-	-	323	295	21/2	21/2	21/2	-	-
14/4 15/4 AcVolc	-	-	-	277	12/2	11/2	11/2	11/2	-	-
20/4 18/4 Acxiom	-	-	-	17	50/2	21/2	21/2	21/2	-	-
24/4 14/4 Adacite s	-	-	-	111	9/2	9/2	9/2	9/2	-	-
33/4 8/4 Adelton	-	-	-	11	9/2	9/2	9/2	9/2	-	-
27/4 21/4 Ademco	.16	4	16	276	35/2	35/2	35/2	35/2	-	-
27/4 21/4 AdemcoSy	.20	-	-	7 299	312/2	42/2	42/2	42/2	-	-
20/4 20/4 Adtran	-	-	-	25	12/2	12/2	12/2	12/2	-	-
19/4 12/4 AdvtLbs	-	-	-	942	8	774	774	774	-	-
9/4 4/4 AdvtLbs	-	-	-	11	21/2	21/2	21/2	21/2	-	-
41/4 24/4 AdvtAdvnt	.27	18	11	1246	28/2	28/2	28/2	28/2	-	-
33/4 17/4 AdvtAdvnt	.32	12	11	2551	21/2	21/2	21/2	21/2	-	-
23/4 17/4 AdvtAdvnt	-	-	-	24	18/2	18/2	18/2	18/2	-	-
16/4 9/4 Adgurn	-	-	-	10	877	21/2	21/2	21/2	-	-
20/4 12/4 AirExp's	.16	3	10	569	57/2	57/2	57/2	57/2	-	-
63/4 48/4 AirCo	1.80	31	31	1716	30/2	29/2	29/2	29/2	-	-
28/4 19/4 AirBork	.40	13	13	231	23/2	23/2	23/2	23/2	-	-
19/4 9/4 AlfaCo s	-	-	-	16	27/2	11/2	11/2	11/2	-	-
26/4 21/4 AlfaExBld	.88	43	43	24	44/2	18/2	18/2	18/2	-	-
23/4 18/4 AllosRes	-	-	-	302	6/2	6/2	6/2	6/2	-	-
12/4 12/4 AlonPh	-	-	-	32	1918	30	29/2	29/2	-	-
22/4 11/4 AlonPh	-	-	-	11	21/2	21/2	21/2	21/2	-	-
31/4 22/4 AlonPh	.60	24	6	315	25/2	25/2	25/2	25/2	-	-
33/4 7/4 AlonPhBld	-	-	-	22	25/2	25/2	25/2	25/2	-	-
43/4 21/4 AlonPhC	-	-	-	18	141	24/2	24/2	24/2	-	-
24/4 12/4 AlonPhC	-	-	-	47	47/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	-	-
33/4 21/4 AlonPhOrn1s	.72	31	9	24	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	-	-
19/4 19/4 AlonPh	-	-	-	108	16/2	13/2	13/2	13/2	-	-
19/4 12/4 AlonPhV	.16	11	100	108	16/2	13/2	13/2	13/2	-	-
25/4 10/4 AlColloid	.24	12	12	503	14/2	14/2	14/2	14/2	-	-
29/4 10/4 AlComEng	-	-	-	16	16/2	14/2	14/2	14/2	-	-
24/4 10/4 AlComEng	-	-	-	15	16/2	14/2	14/2	14/2	-	-
24/4 25/4 Agree	.54	21	15	1664	21/2	20/2	20/2	20/2	-	-
24/4 4/4 AgHillCp	-	-	-	21	12/2	12/2	12/2	12/2	-	-
19/4 12/4 AM3 S	-	-	-	18	12/2	12/2	12/2	12/2	-	-
17/4 5/4 AM3Ed	-	-	-	18	12/2	12/2	12/2	12/2	-	-
21/4 11/4 AM3EdMof	-	-	-	116	13/2	13/2	13/2	13/2	-	-
33/4 19/4 AM3EdCiv	-	-	-	24	925/2	17/2	17/2	17/2	-	-
33/4 19/4 AM3Publ	.85	16	9	761	19/2	11/2	11/2	11/2	-	-
22/4 15/4 ASAvon	-	-	-	28	24/2	24/2	24/2	24/2	-	-
24/4 16/4 AmSupr s	-	-	-	11	53	24/2	24/2	24/2	-	-
18/4 10/4 AT&Tavel	.24	11	11	216	49/2	61/2	61/2	61/2	-	-
26/4 19/4 Armed	-	-	-	16	75/2	18/2	18/2	18/2	-	-
60/4 34/4 Ardent	.08	82	82	169	16/2	16/2	16/2	16/2	-	-
33/4 12/4 ArdentCo	-	-	-	14	91	14/2	14/2	14/2	-	-
27/4 10/4 ArdentCo	-	-	-	27	24/2	14/2	14/2	14/2	-	-
71/4 13/4 Andros	-	-	-	3702	20/2	20/2	20/2	20/2	-	-
38/4 15/4 Andros	-	-	-	689	14/2	14/2	14/2	14/2	-	-
19/4 12/4 Adpote	-	-	-	452	19/2	19/2	19/2	19/2	-	-
49/4 24/4 AppleC	.40	12	15	652	19/2	19/2	19/2	19/2	-	-
18/4 10/4 ApSolu s	.02	59	59	161	14/2	13/2	13/2	13/2	-	-
25/4 11/4 ApSleepe	.93	-	-	2704	16/2	16/2	16/2	16/2	-	-
12/4 3/4 ApSxExtr	-	-	-	844	25/2	25/2	25/2	25/2	-	-
28/4 12/4 ApSxExtr	-	-	-	412	25/2	25/2	25/2	25/2	-	-
24/4 12/4 ApSxExtr	-	-	-	34	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	-	-
54/4 26/4 ApSxExtr	.30	12	22	1120	16/2	16/2	16/2	16/2	-	-
22/4 14/4 ArborDre	.30	-	-	24	318	15/2	15/2	15/2	-	-
25/4 16/4 ArborHil	-	-	-	15	25/2	15/2	15/2	15/2	-	-
21/4 10/4 ArborNnn	-	-	-	25	25/2	15/2	15/2	15/2	-	-
27/4 14/4 ArborNnn	-	-	-	15	25/2	15/2	15/2	15/2	-	-
31/4 20/4 ArbreCp	.19	11	11	18	18	18	18	18	-	-
27/4 10/4 Argesy	.114	41	41	42	605	26/2	26/2	26/2	-	-
15/4 18/4 ArkBest	.04	19	19	18	18	12/2	12/2	12/2	-	-
24/4 18/4 Armer	.44	20	19	128	12/2	12/2	12/2	12/2	-	-
73/4 18/4 Arnold	.44	22	22	18	18/2	8/2	8/2	8/2	-	-
24/4 7/4 Arnt	.44	-	-	1233	14/2	14/2	14/2	14/2	-	-
24/4 11/4 ArntC	-	-	-	1609	31/2	31/2	31/2	31/2	-	-
11/4 7/4 ArsthrWn	-	-	-	954	14/2	12/2	12/2	12/2	-	-
44/4 25/4 AstecF	-	-	-	24	24/2	24/2	24/2	24/2	-	-
34/4 12/4 AstecF	.32	2.0	2.0	27	21/2	13/2	13/2	13/2	-	-
37/4 17/4 Atmel s	-	-	-	102	12/2	12/2	12/2	12/2	-	-
31/4 14/4 Atalon	-	-	-	238	15/2	15/2	15/2	15/2	-	-
9/4 3/4 AtusSy	-	-	-	7952	15/2	15/2	15/2	15/2	-	-
13/4 3/4 AtusSy	-	-	-	23	1061	30/2	30/2	30/2	-	-
41/4 21/4 Autoford 4	.24	5	5	263	20/2	20/2	20/2	20/2	-	-
34/4 15/4 Autobind	-	-	-	423	24/2	24/2	24/2	24/2	-	-
20/4 10/4 Autobrite	-	-	-	26	1106	12/2	12/2	12/2	-	-
42/4 20/4 AviDCTch	-	-	-	27	6661	31	25/2	25/2	-	-
<b>B-C</b>										
33/4 28/4 BB&T	1.16	4.1	9	941	26/2	26/2	26/2	26/2	-	-
11/4 7/4 BE Aero	-	-	-	2706	7/2	7/2	7/2	7/2	-	-
23/4 17/4 BISYS	-	-	-	24	1079	54/2	54/2	54/2	-	-
7/4 4/4 BMC SR	-	-	-	23	264	14	13/2	13/2	-	-

**AMEX**

**Thursday's Closing**  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

11 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	5s		High		Low		Lated Chg	
						100s	100s	High	Low	High	Low	Chg	
<b>A</b>													
9 7% AIM Str	.60	7.5	-	25	81%	8	0	-	-	-	-	-	
38 1/2 ALC	-	29	1030	311s	300%	311s	1	-	-	-	-	-	
13 1/2 9% AMC	-	28	2	104s	104%	104s	104s	-	-	-	-	-	
26 1/2 20% AMG pf	1.75	8.0	-	163	23	22	22	-	-	-	-	-	
4 1/2 2 ARAH	-	4	-	197	3%	314	34%	+ 1	+ 1	+ 1	+ 1	+ 1	
26 1/2 19% ARM F pf	2.38	11.1	-	23	213	20%	215s	-	-	-	-	-	
1 1/2 1.5% ARS	-	10e	-	282	2%	2%	2%	-	-	-	-	-	
17 1/2 61 1/2 ATT Fd	2.73e	4.3	-	117	63%	63%	43%	-	-	-	-	-	
8 1/2 9% AT&T	-	23	15	64	64%	64%	64%	-	-	-	-	-	
4 1/2 AcmeU	-	-	-	6	2%	3%	3%	-	-	-	-	-	
3 1/2 Action	-	-	-	1	2%	1%	1%	-	-	-	-	-	
10 1/2 4% AdmRsc	.03	14	109	10	10	10	9	9%	-	-	-	-	
4 1/2 11/4 AdwFin	-	-	-	11	14%	114	114	-	-	-	-	-	
17 1/2 11 1/2 AdwMod	-	246	-	251	1%	1%	1%	-	-	-	-	-	
2 1/2 AdwMedT	-	4	-	55	0%	85%	85%	-	-	-	-	-	
10 1/2 4 AdmM pf	-	-	-	45	1%	1%	1%	-	-	-	-	-	
4 1/2 AdwPhon	-	-	-	95	6%	6%	6%	-	-	-	-	-	
14 1/2 5 1/2 AdwWd	-	-	-	50	5%	5%	5%	-	-	-	-	-	
7 1/2 AdwW	-	12	-	102	10%	10%	10%	-	-	-	-	-	
12 1/2 AdwW	-	-	-	101	2%	2%	2%	-	-	-	-	-	
1 1/2 AdwCl n	-	-	-	315	15%	14%	15%	-	-	-	-	-	
18 1/2 13 1/2 Adhogen	1.44	9.6	-	6	1%	1%	1%	-	-	-	-	-	
2 1/2 AdhIn	-	-	-	56	5%	4%	4%	-	-	-	-	-	
9 1/2 2 1/2 AdhRsh	-	10	-	68	74%	74%	74%	-	-	-	-	-	
11 1/2 7 AdhS	-	-	-	268	8%	8%	8%	-	-	-	-	-	
7 1/2 AdhS	-	-	-	100	5%	5%	5%	-	-	-	-	-	
8 1/2 4 1/2 AdhGr	-	-	-	45	1%	1%	1%	-	-	-	-	-	
11 1/2 5 1/2 AdhGr w	-	-	-	4119	114%	104%	104%	-	-	-	-	-	
14 1/2 9 1/2 AdhGr	1.55	13.1	-	10	11%	11%	11%	-	-	-	-	-	
17 1/2 10 1/2 AdhGr	1.55	13.1	-	11	15%	15%	15%	-	-	-	-	-	
22 1/2 19 1/2 AdkT	1.32	6.7	-	1	19%	19%	19%	-	-	-	-	-	
2 1/2 AdmBil s	.20	-	-	52	28%	27%	27%	-	-	-	-	-	
4 1/2 2 1/2 AmerEco	-	10	-	11	2%	2%	2%	-	-	-	-	-	
10 1/2 7 1/2 AmerEx	-	-	-	227	1%	1%	1%	-	-	-	-	-	
4 1/2 3 1/2 AFormI	-	12	-	158	3%	3%	3%	-	-	-	-	-	
4 1/2 3 1/2 AIM 84	1.13e	33.5	-	2	3%	3%	3%	-	-	-	-	-	
16 1/2 12% AIM 85	1.44	11.1	-	108	1%	1%	1%	-	-	-	-	-	
14 1/2 11% AIM 86 n	1.45	12.5	-	10	11%	11%	11%	-	-	-	-	-	
15 11 11% AIM 86 n	1.45	12.5	-	6	11%	11%	11%	-	-	-	-	-	
52 36 1/2 Ainst	1.05e	22	21	3	47	47	47	-	-	-	-	-	
19 1/2 14 1/2 Ainst	.90b	4.6	15	111	27%	27%	27%	-	-	-	-	-	
36 1/2 13 1/2 AinstA	.65	2.5	14	111	27%	26%	26%	-	-	-	-	-	
25 1/2 13 1/2 AinstB	.65	2.6	14	15	24%	24%	24%	-	-	-	-	-	
14 1/2 3 1/2 AinstP n	.82	11.9	-	96	7%	7%	7%	-	-	-	-	-	
8 1/2 4 1/2 AinstRv	.84	9.8	5	1	1%	1%	1%	-	-	-	-	-	
11 1/2 5 1/2 AinstRsh	.84	-	-	83	3%	3%	3%	-	-	-	-	-	
6 1/2 2 1/2 AsCSe	-	-	-	17	23%	23%	23%	-	-	-	-	-	
4 1/2 3 1/2 AtechC	-	-	-	97	4%	4%	4%	-	-	-	-	-	
13 1/2 4 1/2 Aimpal	-	-	-	45	3%	3%	3%	-	-	-	-	-	
7 1/2 4 1/2 Aimpal w	-	-	-	10	1%	1%	1%	-	-	-	-	-	
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20 1 1/2 Amherst	-	-	-	24	92	104	104	-	-	-	-	-	
11 1/2 4 1/2 Amherst	-	-	-	126	10%	18%	18%	-	-	-	-	-	
14 1/2 4 1/2 Amherst	-	-	-	11	14	7%	7%	-	-	-	-	-	
16 7 AmwirA	-	-	-	10	10	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	
8 1/2 3 AmwirF	-	-	-	763	4%	4%	4%	-	-	-	-	-	
7 1/2 3 1/2 Aiori	-	-	-	7	5%	5%	5%	-	-	-	-	-	
7 1/2 5 1/2 Aifltonis	.10	1.7	9	7	5%	5%	5%	-	-	-	-	-	
1 1/2 1 1/2 AikCM	-	-	-	303	1%	1%	1%	-	-	-	-	-	
3 1/2 2 1/2 AikC w	-	-	-	9	24%	24%	24%	-	-	-	-	-	
16 1/2 6 1/2 Aifd	-	-	-	265	8%	8%	8%	-	-	-	-	-	
16 1/2 6 1/2 Aifd	-	-	-	197	4%	4%	4%	-	-	-	-	-	

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1995

**Sales.** Figures are unofficial. Yearly totals end 12/31. Weeks plus the current week, but not trading day. Where a split or a dividend contains a percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless noted, rates of dividends are annual distributions.

c - dividend also extra(s).  
 b - payout ratio of dividend plus stock dividend.  
 c - liquidating dividend.  
 cl - called.  
 n - new yearly low.

— dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months  
— dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% tax  
— dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend  
— dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or

7 7% — 7%  
5 15% — 2%  
2 12% — 1%  
5 5 — 1%  
8 —  
1 — dividend paid this year. Cumulative, taken at latest dividend meeting.  
2 — dividend declared or paid this year, on a  
issue with dividends in arrears.  
3 — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low

**D**—new issue of the stock by the company.  
**W**—with the start of trading.  
**N**—next day delivery.  
**P/E**—price-earnings ratio.  
**Y**—yield, dividend per share in preceding 12 months.

*r* = dividend declared or paid in previous 12 months  
*s* = stock dividend  
*s* = stock split. Dividend begins with date of split  
*s* = sales  
*t* = dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months

1—dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months  
cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date  
u—new yearly high.  
v—trading halted.

18-94 16-94 -1  
6 1/2% 4 1/2% -1/2  
13 1/2% 13 1/2% -  
1 1/2% 1 1/2% -1/2  
1/2% 1/2% -1/2  
- - - - -

v - in court names  
vi - in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities confirmed by parties.  
vii - when distributed

wd — when distributed.  
 wl — when listed.  
 ww — with warrants.  
 x — ex-dividend or ex-rights.

12% 13 - 1% xdis — ex-distribution.  
 $\frac{1}{4}$   $\frac{1}{4}$   $-\frac{1}{4}$  xw — without warrants.  
 $\frac{1}{4}$   $\frac{1}{4}$   $-\frac{1}{4}$  y — nx-dividend and sales id full.  
 $\frac{1}{4}$   $\frac{1}{4}$   $-\frac{1}{4}$  zbt — yield.

## حکماً من الراحل



# SPORTS

## No. 1 Tarheels Upset, Clemson Drops Duke

The Associated Press

Top-ranked North Carolina and No. 11 Duke are closer in basketball history than even the 10 or so miles that separate the Tobacco Road campuses.

So when the schools with three national championships in the last four years both lost Wednesday night, it was only natural to think that hadn't happened in a while. It had been just over five years, to be exact.

The Tar Heels' five-week run at No. 1 was jeopardized by an 80-70 loss at North Carolina State, while Duke was beaten at home, 75-70, by undefeated Clemson in the Atlantic Coast Conference openers for all four teams.

The last time both North Carolina and Duke lost on the same day was Dec. 9, 1989, when both lost on the road to Big Ten teams. Duke by 113-108 in overtime to Michigan and North Carolina by 87-84 to Iowa.

"All the sudden N.C. State and Clemson, for at least one night, are at the top of the league," North Carolina State's coach, Les Robinson, said. "We've turned it upside down. The league is going to be crazy this year."

Lakista McCuller made three 3-pointers in the final 5:04, and the Wolfpack (8-2) made nine of 10 free throws in the last 79 seconds for their first victory over a No. 1 team since beating the Tar Heels on Feb. 23, 1986.

"We were wanting to show we can compete in this league again," Robinson said. "Everybody knows the trail we've been down and the black eyes we've had and the bruises and the bumps. We're building back up little by little."

The Wolfpack, who have had three straight losing seasons, including 19 losses in each of the last two, took the lead for good at 69-66 on a 3-pointer by McCuller with 2:19 to play. He scored 24 points.

Jerry Stackhouse got 24 for the Tar Heels, who had to play without Dante Calabria, their injured guard.

"It just wasn't there for us tonight," said Stackhouse, who also had 12 rebounds and three blocks. "I don't think we played bad, but I don't think we played as well as we could have."

Clemson (9-3) won in Durham for the first time since 1984 and for just the fourth time in 46 games at Cameron Indoor Stadium. Duke (9-3) had won 10 of its previous 11 ACC openers.

The Blue Devils cut a 12-point second-half deficit to 60-58 with 3:56 left, but Rayfield Ragland, who led the Tigers with 16 points, sank a 16-footer and a 3-pointer, extending the lead to seven with 1:49 to play.

What made the upset even more improbable was that

Clemson was playing without its leading scorer, Devin Gray, who had a heart attack in April and returned to the lineup only to be declared academically ineligible for the second semester.

"They never let us get over the hump," said Duke's coach.

### COLLEGE HIGHLIGHTS

Mike Krzyzewski, "They'd come up with the big play."

Cherokee Parks led the Blue Devils with 19 points.

Mississippi 76, No. 3 Arkansas 71; in another stunner, Fred Johnigan's three-point play with 21 seconds left gave the Rebels (4-5) a 5-point lead after Corey Beck's 3-pointer pulled the Razorbacks (11-2) to 73-71 just 12 seconds earlier.

The loss snapped an 11-game winning streak for Arkansas, which hadn't lost since the season opener against Massachusetts.

John Jackson had 18 points to lead the Rebels, who snapped a three-game losing streak in the Southeastern Conference opener for both teams. Alex Dillard had 16 points for Arkansas, which had beaten Mississippi 12 straight times. The Razorbacks shot 39 percent, their worst game since the loss to UMass.

No. 7 Maryland 89, No. 24 Georgia Tech 67; Jon Smith had 15 points, 14 rebounds and six blocked shots to lead the Terrapins (11-2) in the ACC opener for both teams. Maryland, 9-0 at home this season, lost nine of its previous 10 home games against Georgia Tech (8-4).

Texas 102, No. 19 Nebraska 74; Terrence Rencher had 25 points and became Texas' career steals leader as the Longhorns (6-2) beat a ranked team for the first time since an upset of Arkansas in March 1991.

Texas started the second half with a 9-2 run for a 58-42 lead and coasted from there. Jason Booth had 22 points to lead the Cornhuskers (11-2), who had a 10-game winning streak snapped.

No. 22 Iowa 74, No. 21 Indiana 55; The Hawkeyes (11-2) started the game with a 25-6 run and snapped a six-game losing streak to Indiana in a Big Ten opener. Jess Settles had 18 points to lead Iowa, which matched last season's win total. Alan Henderson had 16 points to lead the Hoosiers (8-5), who had a six-game winning streak snapped after missing 13 of their first 16 shots in the game. Brian Evans, averaging 18.7 points for Indiana, missed all three of his first-half shots and did not play in the second half.

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It's the 18th season for Jackson, who has been coach in five Super Bowls.

"Marino is in a class by himself," he said. "He can get the run going. He has the ability to mix it well. Hopefully, we'll be sure against the run and we won't have to worry about two dimensions."

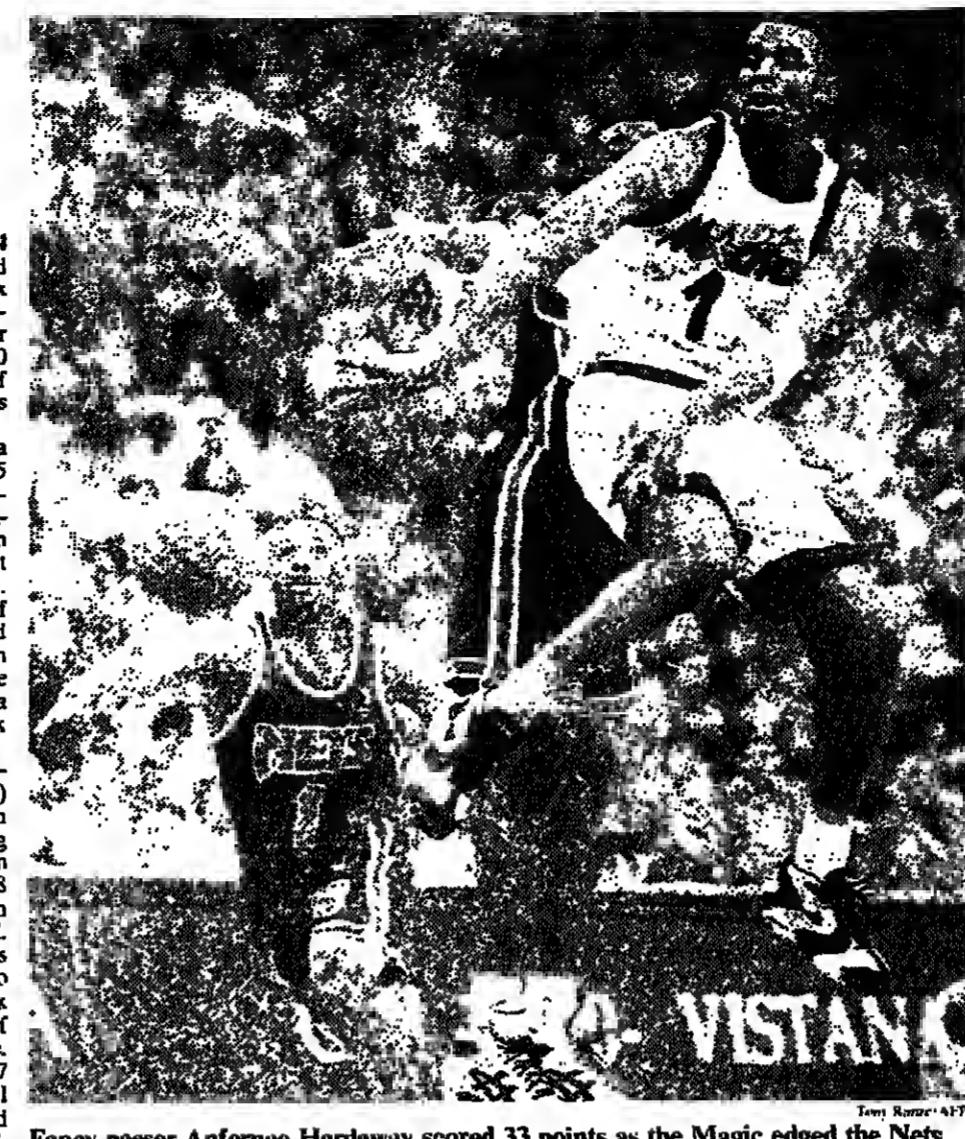
The Chargers had 43 sacks this season, and O'Neal, a right defensive end, finished second in the AFC and tied for third in the National Football League with 12.5, earning a bid to his fifth Pro Bowl.

"He will be attacking from Marino's back side. But Marino, sacked only 17 times this season, has an All-Pro guardian in Richmond Webb.

The blitz was not a key topic in meetings this week.

"An all out blitz may hurt us," said Mims, the left defensive end. "Marino has a quick release. He's not the kind of quarterback who is going to hold the ball. A lot of quarterbacks will pat on the ball after the blitz. Marino will release it. That big play off a blitz could hurt us. We have to be patient."

Bill Arnsparger, the Chargers' 68-year-old defensive coordinator and the architect of the Dolphins' No Name Defense in the 1970s and the Killer



Fancy passer Anfernee Hardaway scored 33 points as the Magic edged the Nets.

## The Chargers' Target: Marino

By Samantha Stevenson  
New York Times Service

**SAN DIEGO** — Shawn Lee struggled to fit his rain parka over his shoulder pads. He said it made him look as if he were going into battle rather than practicing on the San Diego Chargers muddy field.

"Interior linemen get all the pressure," said Lee. "David said, 'Marino is not going to scramble. If he does, his mobility is not up to par with most quarterbacks. We're going after him straight up the middle. We'll cause him to move around. Make him make the decision on the run. That's his weakness. We want a lot of push from the inside guys — that's me and Shawn — more than from our outside guys, Chris Mims and Leslie O'Neal."

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Bill Arnsparger, the Chargers' 68-year-old defensive coordinator and the architect of the Dolphins' No Name Defense in the 1970s and the Killer

B's in the 1980s, is in charge of monitoring his young defense's patience. Arnsparger understands the challenge since he's coached in five Super Bowls.

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## SCOREBOARD

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

### NBA Standings

#### EASTERN CONFERENCE

##### Atlantic Division

##### W L Pct

##### Orlando 24 8 .750

##### Atlanta 18 14 .556

##### Boston 12 17 .467

##### Philadelphia 10 19 .385

##### Atlanta 7 21 .267

##### Washington 7 21 .267

##### Central Division

##### Cleveland 18 10 .490

##### Indiana 18 10 .490

##### Chicago 17 12 .486

##### Concord 12 19 .429

##### Detroit 9 18 .333

##### Milwaukee 9 19 .333

##### Western Conference

##### Midwest Division

##### Utah 20 9 .694

##### Houston 19 10 .688

##### San Antonio 16 10 .556

##### Denver 15 14 .537

##### Minnesota 13 13 .500

##### Dallas 6 21 .286

##### Pacific Division

##### Phoenix 23 7 .767

##### Seattle 20 9 .694

##### Los Angeles 10 14 .429

##### San Antonio 9 13 .429

##### Golden State 14 18 .500

##### L.A. Clippers 6 25 .333

##### Wednesday's Results

##### W L Pct

##### Utah 20 9 .694

##### Houston 19 10 .688

##### San Antonio 16 10 .556

##### Denver 15 14 .537

##### Minnesota 13 13 .500

##### Dallas 6 21 .286

##### Pacific Division

##### Phoenix 23 7 .767

##### Seattle 20 9 .694

##### Los Angeles 10 14 .429

##### San Antonio 9 13 .429

##### Golden State 14 18 .500

##### L.A. Clippers 6 25 .333

##### AP Top 25 Results

##### How the top 25 teams in the Associated Press' men's college basketball poll fared Wednesday:

##### 1. North Carolina (11-2) lost to

##### 2. North Carolina State 80-70. Next: vs. No. 7 Maryland 80-67. Next: vs. No. 11 Duke 70-64.

##### 3. Michigan 7-11. Next: vs. Tennessee Saturday.

##### 4. Michigan State 11-2. Next: vs. Wisconsin Saturday.

##### 5. Florida 11-2. Next: vs. Florida State 75-70.

##### 6. Florida 11-2. Next: vs. Florida State 75-70.

##### 7. Michigan 7-11. Next: vs. Michigan Saturday.

##### 8. Michigan 7-11. Next: vs. Michigan Saturday.

##### 9. Michigan 7-11. Next: vs. Michigan Saturday.

##### 10. Michigan 7-11. Next: vs. Michigan Saturday.

##### 11. Michigan 7-11. Next: vs. Michigan Saturday.

##### 12. Michigan 7-11. Next: vs. Michigan Saturday.

##### 13. Michigan 7-11. Next: vs. Michigan Saturday.

##### 14. Michigan 7-11. Next: vs. Michigan Saturday.

##### 15. Michigan 7-11. Next: vs. Michigan Saturday.

##### 16. Michigan 7-11. Next: vs. Michigan Saturday.

##### 17. Michigan 7-11. Next: vs. Michigan Saturday.

##### 18. Michigan 7-11. Next: vs. Michigan Saturday.

##### 19. Michigan 7-11. Next: vs. Michigan Saturday.

##### 20. Michigan 7-11. Next: vs. Michigan Saturday.

##### 21. Michigan 7-11. Next: vs. Michigan Saturday.

##### 22. Michigan 7-11. Next: vs. Michigan Saturday.

##### 23. Michigan 7-11. Next: vs. Michigan Saturday.

##### 24. Michigan 7-11. Next: vs. Michigan Saturday.

# SPORTS



Ma Junren, center, and some of his runners in calmer days. Wang Junxia is second from left, Qu Yunxia is far right.

## The Chinese Puzzle That Is Ma's (Maybe) Army

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — Ma Junren's team of women runners is lost and in training, a senior sports official said Thursday. "Ma's Family Army," as the team of distance runners has become known, has been disbanded and will never reunite, its leader and double world champion, Wang Junxia, said Thursday.

And so it went, as this Chinese puzzle remained as perplexing as ever.

"Ma's army is still in existence and no athletes have left," said Cui Dalin, director of the sports commission of Liaoning, Ma's home province and site of his main training camp.

Training is continuing as usual, Cui said by telephone, although Ma is hospitalized recovering from an automobile accident. Cui said that a search had started for a temporary coach to take over the

team while Ma remains incapacitated. Cui's remarks followed reports Wednesday that 16 athletes — led by Wang — had walked out after a row over Ma pocketing their prize money.

Wang said Ma had driven her and her teammates to desperation with what she described as his dictatorial style and mercurial moods.

"We simply couldn't take it any longer. We had absolutely no freedom," Wang said by telephone from the northeastern city of Shenyang, where she said, the remnants of the team were setting up an independent training base.

"We were all on the brink of going crazy. The pressure was too intense. We couldn't take it," the 21-year-old Wang said, shouting into the telephone.

"The Ma Family Army has been disbanded," she added. "We will never bring

the team back together. Impossible." It's true that there are some serious problems within Ma's army, but those are the normal problems that exist between coaches and athletes," Cui said. The provincial commission was trying to help resolve the difficulties, he added.

Wang said that a major factor had been Ma's hoarding of his runners' cash and prizes, including the three Mercedes-Benz 600 sedans that she, Qu Yunxia and Liu Dong were awarded at the world championships in Stuttgart.

"He said the car was our common property, half his, half mine," Wang said.

Ma smashed one of the Mercedes into a highway barrier while returning from his father's funeral in December.

He refused to take telephone calls. (Reuters, AFP)

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He refused to take telephone calls. (Reuters, AFP)

## Seles Attacker To Be Retried In State Court

The Associated Press

HAMBURG — The unemployed laundromat operator who was sentenced to probation for stabbing Monica Seles in the back during a tennis match will be retried starting March 21, a state court said Thursday.

Considering the sentence too lenient, Hamburg prosecutors decided to bring the case to trial again before a higher court, their right under German law.

Seles, 21, the world's top-ranked woman tennis player at the time of the April 30, 1993, attack, has not competed since.

That October a lower court in Hamburg convicted Günter Parche of causing grievous bodily injury. He could have been sentenced to five years in prison but was put on two years probation on the grounds he had diminished ability to distinguish right from wrong.

Parche said during the trial that he was a fervent fan of Steffi Graf and only wanted to injure Seles slightly so that Graf could take the top ranking.

The prosecutor had sought a 33-month jail sentence.

The lenient sentence prompted an outcry. Seles' attorney sought a retrial and state prosecutors agreed.

"No new charges were filed. The prosecutor was not satisfied with the sentence and had the right to bring the case to trial again," said Silke Hinz, spokeswoman for the Regional Court where the retrial will be held.

"It will be a regular trial, with witnesses called again."

## SIDELINES

### NFL Jets Fire Carroll, Hire Kotite

HEMPSTEAD, New York (AP) — The New York Jets fired Pete Carroll as their coach Thursday and hired a former assistant, Rich Kotite, as his replacement.

Kotite was fired by the Philadelphia Eagles the day after Christmas following a 7-9 season. Carroll's dismissal, along with that of his entire staff, came two days short of a year after he was hired to replace the fired Bruce Coslet following an 8-8 season. The team was 6-10 this year.

The Detroit Lions said that Wayne Foote has received a two-year contract extension as their coach.

### FIS Says Völker's Record Wasn't

LAUSANNE, Switzerland (AP) — Sandra Völker of Germany did not set a world record of 27.86 seconds in the 50-meter backstroke at the World Cup short-course swimming competition in Hong Kong, FIS scrambled to explain Thursday.

The record, it said, is 27.64, set by Bai Xiuyu of China in Desenzano, Italy, last March 13. Two days later, Bai swam a 27.62 in Malmo, Sweden — but failed a drug test, was banned for one month and her time wiped off the books.

That, however, did not affect her mark in Italy, FIS said.

### For the Record

Young America, the lone America's Cup yacht of the PACT '95 syndicate, had its hull badly damaged by a severe storm in San Diego, just a week before trials are to begin. The storm narrowly missed hitting two Australian compatriots. (AP)

Tab Ramos, the midfielder who received a serious head injury in the World Cup, became the first player to sign with Major League Soccer, which is to start up in 1996; he has played in Spain the past five years. (AP)

## CROSSWORD

ACROSS

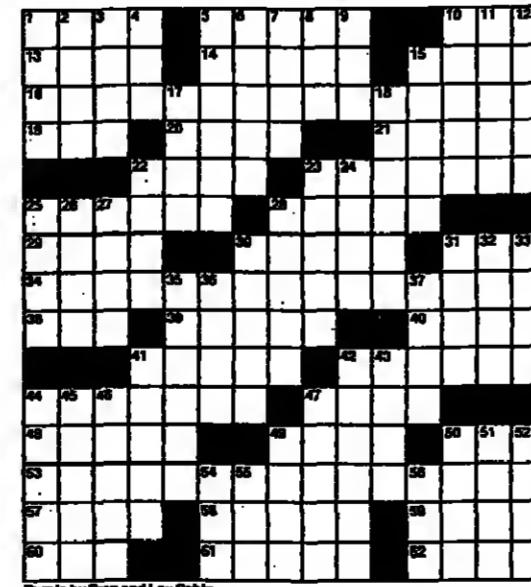
13 Coleridge poem  
14 Tyr, Balder, etc.  
15 Magic  
Incantation  
19 Start of a quip  
20 Amigo

21 Arp art  
22 Boxer Griffith  
22 Hard to come  
22 Arrogates  
25 Strauss opera  
28 Phylum  
subdivision  
29 Botanist's angle  
30 "Dangerous  
Liaisons" star  
31 One who stoops  
to conquer  
34 Part 2 of the  
quip  
38 Isle of —  
England  
39 "Werewolf of  
London" star,  
1935  
40 Erect  
41 Tickle  
42 Restraint  
43 Curvilinear  
vista  
47 Standing  
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48 Pass over  
49 Factory  
50 Emblem of  
sovereignty  
52 End of the quip  
53 Sunday wrap  
58 Delete  
60 Nonmainstream  
group  
60 Spare item  
61 Clemson player  
62 What the  
genouliere  
protects

63 End of  
knockoff  
64 Without couth  
65 Strip  
66 Time can do it  
67 Gothic  
governess  
68 Loser at  
El Alamein  
69 Model binder  
70 Do LSD  
71 "City Without  
Walls" poet  
72 Thunderclap  
73 Basketball  
coach Adolph  
74 Plot again  
75 Varnish  
ingredient

76 Irons-Bloche  
film  
77 Start of a  
marksmen's  
orders

78 One of the  
Oceansides  
79 Wire measure  
80 Path of a pass  
81 Feast of Lots  
82 Hock  
83 Approvals  
84 Tale-spinning  
uncle  
85 Port on the  
Ijsselmee  
86 Time sharer,  
e.g.  
87 Big band  
Summer  
Concert  
88 Viva voce  
89 Bratty talk  
90 Reasoning  
91 Oksana Beluk  
jeep  
92 Roman  
historian  
93 Computer  
knockoff  
94 Without couth  
95 Strip  
96 Time can do it  
97 Gothic  
governess  
98 Loser at  
El Alamein  
99 Model binder  
100 Do LSD  
101 "City Without  
Walls" poet  
102 Thunderclap  
103 Basketball  
coach Adolph  
104 Plot again  
105 Varnish  
ingredient



Solution to Puzzle of Jan. 5

46 Silent screen  
slinker  
47 Portrait on a  
\$10,000 bill  
48 Unpartnered  
50 Social reformer  
Robert  
51 Camptown  
activity  
52 "PC World" rival  
54 Nevertheless  
55 Title for Nehru  
56 Just —

The leading global  
supplier of digital  
telecommunications  
products and services.

northern  
telecom

## NHL Votes Saturday on New Offer

By Len Hochberg

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The National Hockey League's Board of Governors has scheduled a meeting for Saturday morning after four days of negotiations ended with the Players' Association presenting its "best offer" of the 96-day-old lockout.

In a fax to each of the 26 clubs, the league said Wednesday it was calling the board together "to consider the NHLPAs final proposal."

"I don't think that's correct," Steve McAllister, the union's manager of communications, said of the word "final." But, he allowed, it is "certainly our best offer on the player-system issues" — free agency, salary arbitra-

tion and entry-level salaries — "which have been at the core at both sides' inability to reach a collective bargaining agreement."

[The Canadian Press, citing unidentified sources, said the offer made no concessions on the luxury tax, the stumbling block in the negotiations. It said the players have proposed unfeathered free agency at age 30, an indexed rookie salary cap that starts at \$900,000 and changes in salary arbitration.]

[It was proposed that if a player wins an arbitration case, the team doesn't have to honor it, but if the player loses he can sign with another team. Should he not catch on with another club, his original team could retain his rights by offering him

a 15 percent increase over his previous contract.]

[The proposal was also said to contain innovative measures regarding rising salaries and player movement.]

What's left of the already-shortened season may rest on how the board views the proposal, and one management source said: "I don't think we're going to have a deal."

[Commissioner Gary Bettman announced last Thursday that the latest a 50-game regular season could start is Jan. 16. So if the board rejects this offer, that would leave very little time to strike a deal. Still, neither side ruled out having more negotiations after Saturday's vote.]

If the offer is accepted, the

50-game season would begin on Jan. 16, preceded by a brief training camp and followed by a full playoff schedule that would end no later than July 1.

The union's offer concluded roughly 30 hours of talks over four days with two lawyers for each side meeting in Chicago.

Neither Bettman nor Bob Goodenow, the NHLPAs executive director, has been at the bargaining table since Dec. 6. But they have spoken by phone, did so Wednesday, and are expected to do so again before Saturday.

If Bettman finds the proposal acceptable, 14 of the 26 teams must vote to approve. If he does not approve, he can be overruled by a vote of 20 teams.

## Mack Gets Japanese Record \$8.1 Million

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Lo-Jax, \$8.1 million is a lot to pay for a two-year baseball contract. It is a record, in fact. But the Yomiuri Giants do not think they are paying too much for outfielder Shane Mack.

"We have high hopes for Mack-san's contribution to the Giants," Teruhiko Hoshiba, a team official, said Thursday.

"Let's just see how he plays," said the public relations manager, Keisuke Ot. "We're paying according to a player's record."

The contract was signed Wednesday in Minnesota, where Mack, 31, hit .333 with 15 home runs and 61 runs batted in in 303 at-bats with the Twins. He missed the first month of the 1994 season with a sore right shoulder.

"I compared the offers, and I felt Japan was the better offer and I felt it was time

for me to move on," Mack said Thursday.

The Giants, who are backed by the mass-circulation Yomiuri newspaper, are by far Japan's most popular, and most hated, team. They defeated the Seibu Lions last season to win the Japan Series, their country's version of the World Series.

The Twins' general manager, Terry Ryan, said the major league strike was a factor in the deal. "If he goes to Japan, he's assured that he'll play," Ryan said.

Mack, who had spoken with the Baltimore Orioles between seasons, would have earned \$3.25 million last year if the strike had not halted the season Aug. 12. He filed for free agency Oct. 19.

In terms of average annual value, Mack's deal eclipses the previous Japanese records, the reported \$3.7 million, one-year contract the Florida Marlins' former

player, Orestes Destrade, signed last month to return to Seibu, and the \$3.5 million deal that Julio Franco signed with the Chiba Lotte Marines on Dec. 20. The Marines, who will be managed next season by Boohy Valentine, also signed outfielder Pete Incaviglia to a \$2 million, one-year contract and pitcher Eric Hillman to a \$725,000, one-year deal.

Mack and Franco are the most prominent U.S. players to leave for Japan in their prime since Bob Horner played for the Yakult Swallows in 1987. He had received no offers in a collusion-tainted market after leaving the Atlanta Braves.

Japanese media have speculated that the country might see an influx of top American talent, especially if the 1995 season goes by the boards because of the major league baseball strike in the United States.

## Congress Lines Up Bills, Owners the Replacements

By Murray Chass

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In an effort to spur agreement on a new labor contract in major league baseball, members of Congress introduced five bills ranging from complete repeal of the sport's antitrust exemption to binding arbitration to settle the

likely be pushed back a month. John Conyers of Michigan offered a bill that made it out of the House Judiciary Committee last term, proposing that any unilateral implementation of new work rules become subject to the antitrust laws.

Pat Williams of Montana introduced a bill that would require owners and players to submit to binding arbitration if they did not reach agreement by Feb. 1, although the date will most

likely operations committee discussed such issues as replacement players and ticket prices if they are used.

The Philadelphia Phillies' owner, Bill Giles, said he believed "that's probably the direction we're headed." He added that his team had a list of about 20 potential replacement players.

Spring training is scheduled to start Feb. 16, and most teams have said they expect to begin on time.

## INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

### TODAY'S HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL SECTION

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## ANNOUNCEMENTS

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## OBSERVER

## Waking Up in the Mart

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Almost everything Americans buy is now made outside the United States. You knew that long ago. I knew it too, but I hadn't really believed it until various women took me shopping in December.

This meant killing time in women's wear divisions of assorted marts. What a learning experience these marts afforded. Nothing beats on-site inspection. As a result I now know that a mart is a store selling goods made almost exclusively in Asia and Central America.

During the hours women friends were shopping for perfection in female apparel I studied labels on women's clothing. Almost all of it, I was stupidly shocked to note, was made in China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Korea, Singapore, the Philippines, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Honduras, Brazil and Mexico.

One mart was selling women's wear "Made in the United Arab Emirates." Something of a shock, that one. The idea of poor Arab women toiling for sweat-tent wages to produce clothes for American women clashed with my most ignorant and firmly held stereotypes of life in the Arab emirates.

Camel saddles, yes, yes. Had I wandered into that great mart's *Gifts for the Guy Who's Got It* All department and noticed a camel saddle for sale, I would probably have thought, "I'll bet that's made in the United Arab Emirates." But women's wear?

Even more astounding was a label saying "Made in the Northern Mariana Islands," because that's where the B-29s that carried the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombs were based in 1945. I recollect from the idea of filmy women's apparel being produced in such nasty atomic ambience.

This is unfair to the Mariana

Islands, of course, which are populated by Chamorros, Carolinians and Micronesians who had nothing whatever to do with atomic bombings. In fact, since the Marianas comprise a commonwealth of the United States and its residents are American citizens, its produce was one of the few examples of mart-quality women's wear that could truthfully be labeled "Made in U. S. A."

We are talking here of how easy it is to shock a smugly uninformed mind that has a high opinion of its quality. Doubtless you, reader, have always known that those sturdy he-man outdoors garments advertised in that swell catalogue of rugged stuff for rugged outdoors guys is all made in Asia.

What a blow to this romantic vision of American commerce when I wandered into mountains of this very stuff piled high in one of those all-under-one-mart marts. Every bit had been made in Asia, probably by the same hard-worked nickel-an-hour laborers who turned out the women's ready-to-wear.

Thanks to long exposure to journalism, mine is a mind that does not bruise easily, no matter how grave the insult. My friend Clark's is made of nobler stuff.

He just telephoned angrily to a pot he bought at an outlet mart. Clark was not enticed by the Asian threads in which the mart specialized, but he couldn't resist the pot because it bore the "Revere" label, suggesting an old Boston tradition of workmanship. Back home, inspecting it, he found "Made in Korea."

"I feel insulted," he tells me, swearing to return to the mart and do something rude. Poor fellow. Soon we will all here be Made in Korea, Taiwan, China, Indonesia, Sri Lanka . . .

New York Times Service

## WEATHER

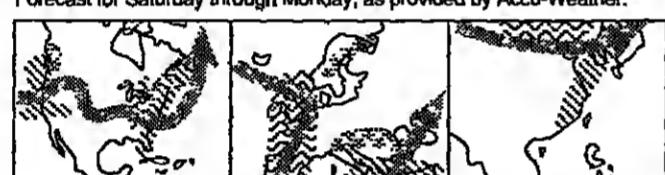
## Europe

	Today			Tomorrow		
	Max Temp	Low Temp	W	Max Temp	Low Temp	W
Alps	16.61	7.44	S	14.57	6.48	S
Amsterdam	4.29	2.25	S	4.23	2.05	S
Antwerp	4.29	2.25	S	4.23	2.05	S
Athens	11.52	6.43	S	12.53	6.43	S
Barcelona	9.48	4.79	S	9.57	4.85	S
Berlin	0.52	-1.21	S	0.52	-1.21	S
Brisbane	3.27	-4.25	S	3.27	-4.25	S
Budapest	3.27	0.28	S	3.27	0.28	S
Copenhagen	3.27	-2.23	S	3.27	-2.23	S
Cross Del Sol	16.61	6.43	S	12.53	6.43	S
Dublin	3.27	0.28	S	3.27	0.28	S
Edinburgh	7.44	1.29	S	8.43	1.29	S
Florance	6.43	0.32	S	6.43	0.32	S
Glasgow	2.26	-0.23	S	2.26	-0.23	S
Helsinki	2.26	-0.18	S	1.74	2.62	S
Istanbul	2.26	-0.18	S	2.26	-0.18	S
London	14.57	7.44	S	12.75	6.43	S
Madrid	7.44	1.29	S	8.43	1.29	S
Milan	2.03	-4.25	S	2.03	-4.25	S
Moscow	-1.03	-12.11	S	-1.03	-11.73	S
Paris	4.29	2.25	S	4.29	2.25	S
Prague	4.29	1.29	S	4.29	1.29	S
Rome	7.44	1.29	S	8.43	1.29	S
St. Petersburg	-1.03	-11.13	S	-1.03	-11.13	S
Stockholm	2.26	-0.23	S	2.26	-0.23	S
Tel Aviv	1.51	-2.25	S	1.51	-2.25	S
Vienna	3.27	0.28	S	3.27	0.28	S
Vienna	-1.03	-2.27	S	-1.03	-2.27	S
Warsaw	-1.03	-5.24	S	-1.03	-5.24	S
Zurich	7.44	1.29	S	8.43	1.29	S

## Oceania

	Today			Tomorrow		
	High	Low	W	High	Low	W
Auckland	24.75	14.57	S	24.75	17.62	S
Sydney	23.77	18.64	S	23.77	18.64	S

Forecast for Saturday through Monday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



## North America

Rain will soak much of the Great Lakes region while snow will sweep up from the upper Ohio Valley to northern New England. Dry, cold weather will return Sunday and Monday before the cold front reaches Europe. It will be chilly from the British Isles south through France and Spain, especially from San Francisco northward.

## Middle East

Rain will continue to fall in Israel and the Jordan Valley while snow will sweep up from the upper Ohio Valley to northern New England. Dry, cold weather will return Sunday and Monday before the cold front reaches Europe. It will be chilly from the British Isles south through France and Spain, especially from San Francisco northward.

## Latin America

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## Asia

The eastern Mediterranean will be cloudy with rain from southern Italy to Syria. The start of the new week will bring more showers from Hong Kong to Seoul and Tokyo and from Manila to Bangkok. It will be milder than normal in Singapore and Thailand. Before the cold front reaches Europe, it will be chilly from the British Isles south through France and Spain, the weekend will be hot and humid.

## Africa

Clouds will return to Africa from southern Italy to Syria. The start of the new week will bring more showers from Hong Kong to Seoul and Tokyo and from Manila to Bangkok. It will be milder than normal in Singapore and Thailand. Before the cold front reaches Europe, it will be chilly from the British Isles south through France and Spain, the weekend will be hot and humid.

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